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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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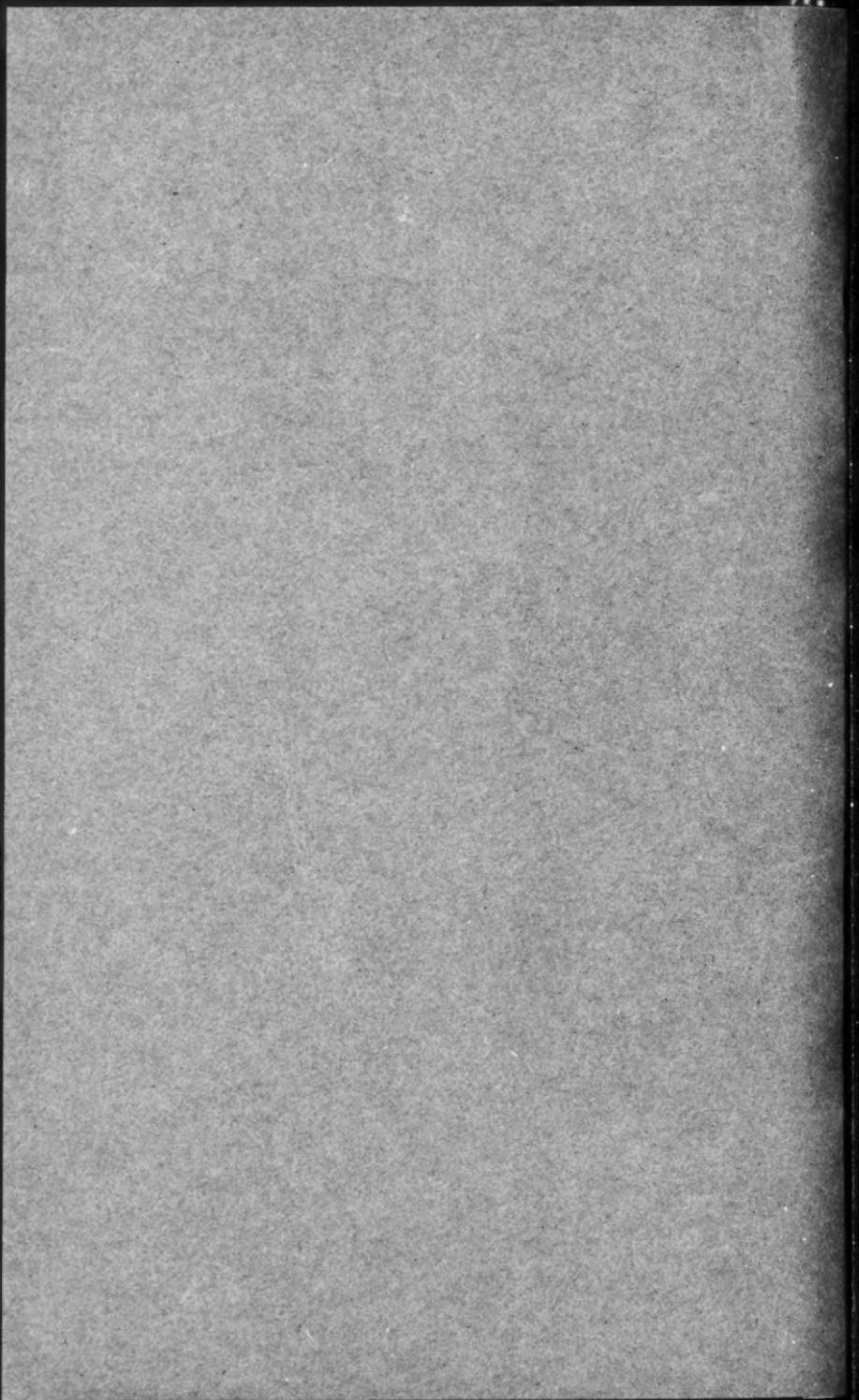
**LIBRARY SCIENCE**  
DURHAM  
**ABSTRACTS**

1959

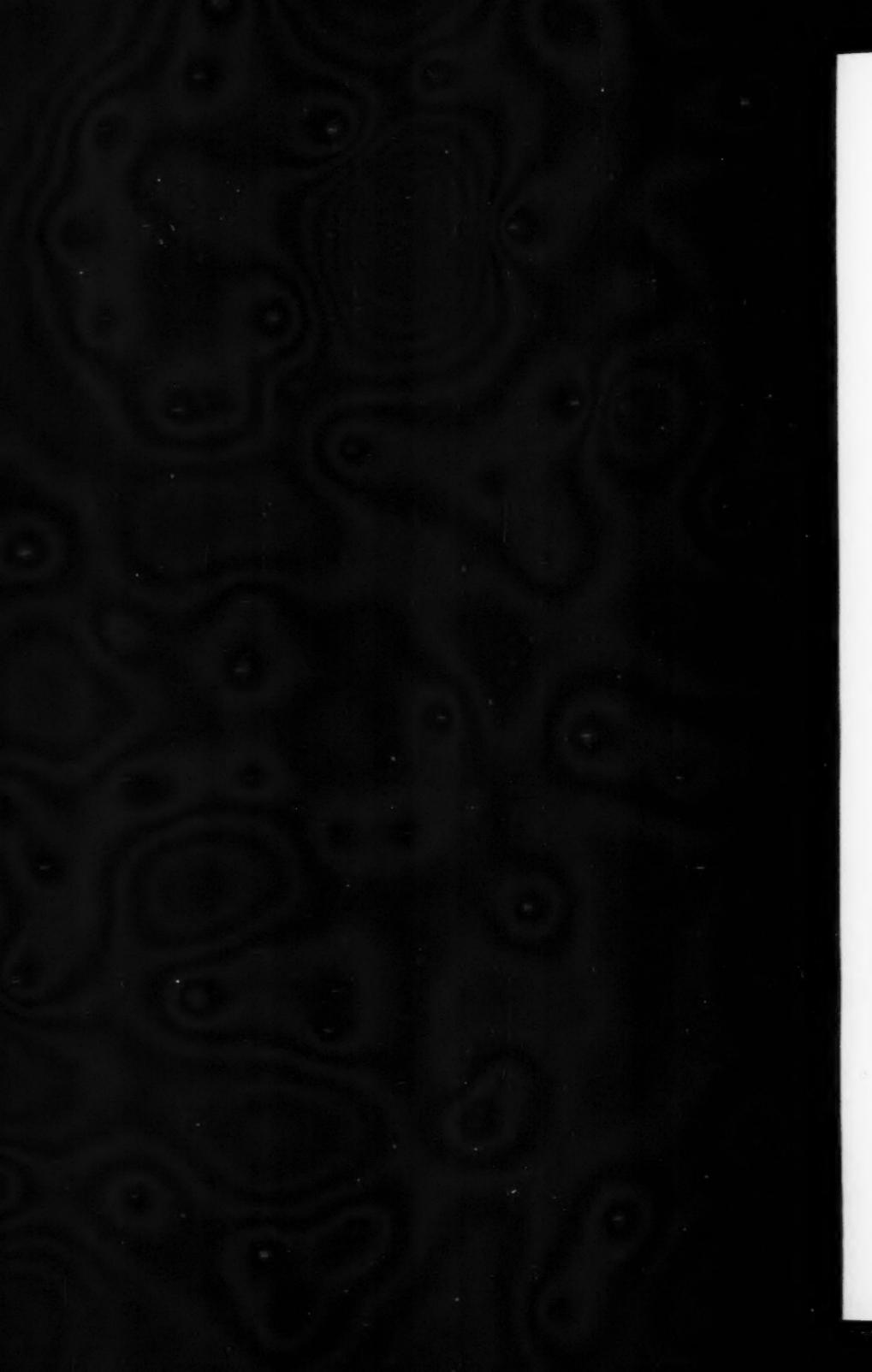
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**ABSTRACTS 9544 — 9852**









# LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

*Edited by*

**H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.**



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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
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**HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP**

- 9544 Does library history matter?** Raymond Irwin. *Lib. Rev.*, (128) Winter 1958, 510-513.

The author answers "yes" to his own question, and then presents his case on how the study of library history enriches the individual and enhances the profession.

- 9545 Our library inheritance,** W. A. Munford. *Lib. Rev.* (130) Summer 1959, 101-106.

A speculation on the books and papers waiting to be written on library history (notwithstanding those already issued). Among the topics which the author feels merit attention are : national library period histories ; approaching centenaries of public libraries ; a history of the Library Association ; and biographies of librarians and readers. A museum at Chaucer House is also suggested.

- 9546 Biblioteksvetenskap - biblioteksforskning** [Library science - library research] Carl Björkbom. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (10) 1959, 742-747. Bibliog.

The term "library science" was probably introduced in 1805 by M. Schrettinger in his *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft*, but not until the end of the 19th century did it come into common use. A professorship of library science was created in 1886 at the University of Göttingen. G. Leidinger, head librarian of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, stated in 1928 that library science was to treat scientifically all fields of knowledge related to the history of libraries, books, printing, book illustration, and book selling. The principal mission of libraries was then to collect, catalogue and keep books, thus making them available to future research. Consequently all books were deemed equally valuable. Today the current duties of libraries are considered to be foremost. The usefulness of a library is measured in terms of the services rendered right at the present moment. The tremendous growth of scientific knowledge and the vast increase of the number of loans account for this change of emphasis. What had previously been known as library technique, is now mechanical routine which may partly be entrusted to non-professional staff, or machines. Definite boundaries have arisen between different degrees of skill in library work. Ways to simplify and speed up library processes have been sought. In the 1940's descriptive cataloguing was introduced at LC in Washington, experiments in registration of scientific reports have been made at the Cranfield College of Aeronautics, surveys in organization in university and public libraries have been carried out in Sweden, different projects in documentation have been completed by the Council on Library Resources, the U.S. National science foundation, Unesco, OEEC, ALA, IBM, and many others.

**LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS**

**9547 Vereinbarung zwischen dem Deutschen Büchereiverband und dem Verband der Bibliotheken des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen** [Agreement between the German Public Library Association and the Library Association of North Rhine-Westphalia] W. Bayer. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 9 (3) August 1959, 53-55.

The agreement was signed after all members of the committee had agreed to it and depended on the subsequent consent of the conference of members. Both associations are solely institutional. That in North Rhine-Westphalia includes libraries of different kinds and was formed just after the war. Public libraries, feeling the need to work together over a wider area formed the German Public Library Association in 1957. The public libraries of North Rhine-Westphalia realized the importance of the new body but saw the difficulty of belonging to two institutional organisations. It was to overcome this difficulty that the agreement between the two associations was negotiated. By the agreement the public library members of the L.A. of North Rhine-Westphalia enjoy the status of members of the German P.L. Association, but pay no individual subscriptions to that body, an annual contribution of 3,000DM being paid by their own association.

**9548 The Library Association and the public librarian**, J. F. W. Bryon. *Librarian*, 48 (1) January-February 1959, 5-6.

A professional association exists to bring together people with similar interests, to ensure that their needs are listened to and to represent its members to other organisations. It succeeds in the public library field because of the insistence on membership before qualification can be undertaken. In the special library field there is no such uniformity. The public librarians, by maintaining their majority on the council, are weakening its development and more special librarians are needed. The *Library Association Record* fails in its object because it covers too wide a field and in the same respect the Annual Conference also fails. Advocates the establishment of a Municipal Libraries Section to enable public librarians to put their views, all other classes of librarians being catered for by other branches or divisions of the parent association.

**9549 Industrial librarians and the Library Association**, D. J. Foskett. *Librarian*, 48 (1) January-February 1959, 7-10.

Chequered history of the Library Association and industrial librarian. Scientists tended to be consulted rather than the professional body when commencing a service. Growth of special librarianship between wars discussed, the growing membership of Aslib and the preoccupation of the Library Association with the public librarian. Comment passed on the fact that public library growth is now outpaced by that of the special library, and on the policy for choosing librarians in the new Lending Library of Science and Technology. Gleam of hope in the fact that the government are turning more to professional qualifications. Industry becoming more aware of value of full time professional education in the form of library schools, and subsequent qualifications.

- 9550 Towards a united profession,** D. W. Riley. *Asst. Lib.*, 52 (10) October 1959, 193-194. References.

The library profession in Britain is a small one, and to date the Library Association has failed to provide a common meeting ground for all types of librarians, and there is an increasing tendency to form splinter organisations. For example, the University and Research Section has failed to command the confidence of the members for whom it is intended, and who support rather the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries which is primarily a business meeting where matters of policy are discussed. It is suggested that a more unified profession might result if the present Branches of the Library Association concerned themselves solely with the organisation of meetings addressed by speakers, possibly two per session from different branches, at the same time creating groups, on the lines of the Classification Research Group, to tackle specific problems.

- 9551 The American Library Association and adult education,** Sigrid Edge. *Lib. Trends*, 8 (1) July 1959, 108-120. References.

Thirty-five years ago the Carnegie Corporation gave the ALA a grant to study the development of adult education services in public libraries. From 1926 to 1934 the Adult Education Board set up for this purpose investigated : (i) the needs of the individual student, (ii) local facilities for study, (iii) library service to educational bodies, and (iv) the literature available. During the next sixteen years a number of publications, e.g. *Helping the reader towards self-education* and *Experiments in educational service for adults*, made known the results of the Board's investigations. Since 1950 some of this corpus of theory has been put into action, with the help of the Fund for Adult Education. The following have been some of the developments : (i) The American Heritage project ; (ii) the establishment of the Office for Adult Education ; (iii) the Library-Community project (*see LSA 9739*) ; (iv) the Allerton Park Conference on Training Needs of Librarians doing Adult Education Work ; (v) the setting up of the Adult Service Division within the ALA.

- 9552 John Cotton Dana and the Special Libraries Association,** Marian Manley Winser. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (5) May-June 1959, 208-211. Port.

The birth of the SLA so early in the century was due to Dana. He had a varied background : boyhood spent in Woodstock, Vermont, and college training at Dartmouth, he was originally trained as a lawyer but due to failing health he went westwards as a surveyor for an engineering group. He was then appointed librarian of Denver, Colorado, where he put books on open shelves, and began a children's department and a picture collection. He was particularly interested in the speedy organisation of library materials for use. He became a member of ALA. In 1904 he established, at Newark, NJ, the first business library. Miss Sarah Ball was appointed Business Branch librarian. Through her contacts with Anna Sears of New York the first steps towards the formation of SLA were made. At the ALA conference in 1909 Dana suggested the formation of SLA at the end of his address. The association came into being on July 2, 1909.

**PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION and STAFF**

**9553 Bibliothekarische Prüfungsfragen im Jahre 1798** [Library examination questions in the year 1798] Maria Mairold. *Biblos*, 8 (3) 1959, 146-150.

An early example of an examination for librarians was the competition of 1798 to fill the post of librarian of the Styrian Archives, Austria. There were four papers of thirty-five questions in all (here quoted in full), which were sat for on two consecutive days; and there was no choice of questions. The subjects dealt with included philosophy, scripture, law, politics, physics, chemistry, natural history, medicine, languages, literature, history and librarianship.

**9554 Emigrants wanted, the demand for librarians in Canada**, Erik J. Spicer. *Asst. Lib.*, 51 (9) September 1958, 184.

An extract supplied by the Chairman of the Recruitment Survey Committee of the Canadian Library Association from a report on the shortage of qualified librarians showing the estimated number of professional librarians needed in Canada during 1957-1966 as 988. The committee consider the estimate to be a conservative one, since if funds were available expansion would be desirable thus increasing the demand for professional staff. "In addition government departments and special libraries are scarcely represented in the replies."

**9555 So you want to emigrate**, John Whitehead. *Asst. Lib.*, 51 (11) November 1958, 216-217.

Quotes from a report published by the Canadian Library Association, "Education for librarianship : report on British library education" by B. A. Ower (January 1958) which gives the aims of the Canadian Library Association as desiring to encourage British graduates who are chartered librarians to work in Canada, but to prevent non-graduate chartered librarians being employed in professional positions until qualified by Canadian standards. A table showing Canadian qualifications with their British equivalents is given. The Canadian Library Association does not consider Library Association qualifications without a degree sufficient qualification for the most senior positions in Canada. [This is confirmed by Erik J. Spicer and by Charles D. Kent (52(1) January 1959, 10-11). The latter stresses the need for a degree plus library qualifications to achieve parity of salary with secondary school teachers.]

**9556 Emigration**, Eric Moon. *Asst. Lib.*, 52 (1) January 1959, 11-12.

Points out that the Ower Report is prefaced by the following paragraph : "This report is designed as a working paper for discussion and is not to be considered as a Committee or Sub-Committee report on the subject. It is one of a series of working papers prepared for the Library Education Workshop to be held . . . as part of the Annual Conference of the Canadian Library Association", and therefore the comparisons drawn are not a final equation. Mr. Moon considers the recommendation of the Ower Report unrealistic in its demand for graduate qualifications having regard to the shortage of librarians and the small output of the library schools. Quoting from his own example, it is possible for non-graduates to enter the Canadian library profession at a reasonable level, and that Newfoundland is one province prepared to accept British qualifications without a degree. [Another emigrant, Stanley Fielden (p. 35-36) states that employing authorities are ignoring the C.L.A. recommendations.]

**9557 Emigration, suggested standards,** Madeleine de la Haye, Anne Sexton, Joan Morcom. *Asst. Lib.*, 52 (2) February 1959, 36-37.

There is considerable division in Canadian opinion on equating qualifications. A table of equivalents shows the position to be more favourable to British librarians than that of the Ower Report. The librarian with only an ALA or FLA can obtain good jobs in Canada, but these are often in the smaller authorities or remote areas with limited prospects of promotion.

**9558 The Canadian situation,** B. A. Ower. *Asst. Lib.*, 52 (6) June 1959, 125-127.

In a letter outlines the nature and purpose of "Education for librarianship : report on British library education". This is in two parts ; (i) a factual description of library education in the U.K. ; (ii) an evaluation of the general academic education level required for entrance into the profession in the U.K., and of the nature and level of the syllabus and examinations for professional training and certification. The writer points out that the report does acknowledge that in certain cases a British librarian possessing the F.L.A. and with proven competence in practical work may be considered to equate with a Canadian B.L.S., but such qualification should be considered on a basis of individual merit. It is not considered that the British system can produce senior staff of the same calibre as those provided by a university education. At present there is in Canada a trend towards increased library salaries designed to attract the best possible type of graduate, but if at this stage there is an influx of British librarians willing to accept lower salaries the trend will cease. The British librarian should come to Canada to supplement the Canadian librarian, not replace him.

**9559 Canadian libraries and problems of staff recruitment.** *Lib. Rev.*, (128) Winter 1958, 531-536 ; (129) Spring 1959, 36-44 ; (130) Summer 1959, 119-121 ; (131) Autumn 1959, 181-191.

A letter from E. J. Spicer of Ottawa (Winter 1958) serving to supplement and explain a survey made by him on behalf of the Canadian Library Association on the subject of library recruitment stimulated many views and comments. J. C. Harrison, Professor Raymond Irwin, W. B. Paton, and Miss E. H. Morton, executive secretary of the C.L.A., put their views in the same issue. Further opinions of British librarians J. Brindle, D. Hay, J. G. O'Leary and Paul Sykes, and those of an American, I. Lieberman, appear in the Spring 1959 issue. Mr. Spicer offers further comments in the Summer 1959 issue, and points are also made by two students. Finally, the case for the British trained librarian is put by Angus Mowat, Toronto, and E. E. Moon, St. John's, Newfoundland, (Autumn 1959).

**9560 Kirjastoalalle pyrkivien karsinta** [Selection of candidates to the library profession]. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (5) May-June 1959, 113.

Finnish libraries admit apprentices without central control and nobody can know their annual number. The School of Social Sciences has not been able to take in its library school all the aspirants who have come up to the given requirements. It is proposed for discussion that some central organ should

establish the number of library apprentices for each year and select them according to applications and possibly by using tests. The approved apprentices would then be directed to their training libraries through mutual adjustments. If they obtain a good testimony from the library after the training period they will be admitted to the library school without more ado. Libraries would be free to have extra apprentices.

- 9561 Középkáderek a német tudományos könyvtárakban** [The intermediate staff in German learned libraries] Werner Dube. *Magyar Konyvszemle*, 75 (3) July-September 1959, 257-263.

In 1909 provision was made for technical staff without academic education between the librarian and the assistants. Disadvantages were no continuous recruiting, no regulated training for examinations and no right of promotion when the examination was passed. In 1916 training became two years' practical work, one in a learned library one in a public library. Theoretical training in library schools came in 1930. After the second world war the two parts of Germany went their separate ways—in the West a library school in North Rhine-Westphalia, in the East two training centres in Berlin and Leipzig. The latter entails one year's practical work and 1½ years at library school with adequate financial grant. Problems are non-existence of correspondence courses, the desirability of one year in socialist industry (a large bindery, printers or paper mill) as a basis for library work and the need for a third category of staff—library assistant—free from mainly mechanical duties.

- 9562 Bericht über die Ausbildungslage an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken** [Report on the education position for scientific libraries] Kurt Richter. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 6 (3) 1959, 243-245.

The Committee for Educational Questions met at Fulda on March 20th to discuss the future demand for qualified librarians. A questionnaire to libraries in German educational establishments on staff requirements had revealed that 40% of the posts becoming available within the next three years would be unfilled unless steps were taken to increase training facilities and enrol more students. The Committee therefore made suitable recommendations to offset this deficiency.

- 9563 The British system of professional qualification**, Bernard I. Palmer. *Lib. J.*, 84 (15) September 1 1959, 2437-2439. Photo.

In explaining the British system, the author emphasises that the pattern followed is a normal one, found in many other professions, and derived ultimately from the guild system.

- 9564 Why more men librarians in Britain?** D. D. Haslam. *Lib. J.*, 84 (18) October 15 1959, 3084-3085.

American librarians tend to believe that the British library profession must have a "recruiting secret" which enables it to attract a good proportion of male librarians. In 1958, 35% of the L.A.'s personal membership were male, compared with 40% in 1955 and 49% in 1937. In 1958, 48% of qualified librarians were male, and 40% (136 out of 335) of newly-elected Associates, while 75%

(39 out of 53) of new Fellows were men. Reasons suggested for this are : (i) the emancipation of women has reached a more advanced stage in America ; (ii) equal pay for women affected America before Britain, and the long term effect, the relation of salaries to a woman's needs, has not yet been felt ; (iii) British recruitment is from secondary school leavers, not from graduates. The increased number of women librarians is the result of an evolutionary process, stemming from sociological development, and this process is more advanced in the USA.

**9565 The revised London School Diploma course,** Ronald Staveley  
*Dacca Univ. Lib. Bull.*, 2 (9) July 1959, 10-11.

Details are given of a revised syllabus for Part I of the Diploma in Librarianship. One change is made in the interests of overseas students, allowing a new alternative to English palaeography—'Oriental and African bibliography, with special reference to an approved field of study'. New courses in this alternative will cover the special fields chosen. Another alternative, in two papers is 'The history of science, with emphasis on development since the 17th century', and 'The literature and bibliography of modern science, with emphasis on contemporary problems of scientific communication'. Full details of the scheme of courses and examinations are given.

**9566 The Delhi Library Association : memorandum to the Central Pay Commission.** *Lib. Herald*, 1 (1) April 1958, 28-39.

Outlines the present position and very low salaries of librarians in India. There is no uniformity in the designation of posts or in the salaries attached to such posts. The Delhi L.A. recommends four grades of librarian and defines the type of work and salary range applicable to each grade.

**9567 Training Japanese librarians,** Ruth Sieben-Morgen. *Lib. J.*, 84 (20) November 15 1959, 3525-3527.

The graduate librarian is a new concept in Japan. Only two schools, both in Tokyo, provide training at university level. In 1951 the ALA sent an entire faculty of librarians to Keio University, but since 1956 the school has been operated by and for Japanese. The school at Ueno, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, is called the Training Institute of Librarians, and its graduates are closely allied to government institutions. This institute also provides a two-year course for high school students. Tokyo and Kyoto universities now provide non-degree library courses. To assist the training of students at the two main schools, the USAF invites faculty and students to use the Air Force libraries as training grounds, by means of one-day visits, in which all participate, and vacation work for a limited number. The visits introduce Japanese students to a type of service not yet found in Japan, but emphasis is placed on services possible to Japanese libraries with limited means. Vacation work is carried on over a four-week period, students working for half of each day, and observing or recording their findings during the remaining time.

**9568 Pięć lat pracy wojewódzkiego punktu konsultacyjnego w Lublinie** [Five years of the district advisory centre in Lublin] W. Szwarcowna. *Bibliotekarz*, 26 (4) 1959, 112-115.

The task of the centre is to assist students who are taking correspondence courses in librarianship. It is located in the District public library and staffed by four librarians, of whom three work for the library as well. The centre is supplied by books and specimens, such as old prints, needed by the students in the course of their study. It organises visits to libraries and brief exchanges of staff which form part of their practical training. During the last five years there were two courses for public librarians, four for special librarians and one for school librarians. Each course takes 1-2 years and caters for 30-40 students. The students are given lists of readings and scripts, which in many cases replace text-books of which there is a shortage in Poland. They have to write seven essays on given topics, to attend quarterly meetings for revision and to spend 60 hours in practical work in a library allocated to them by the centre. [Abstracted from a Czech translation in *Novinky knihovnické literatury*, 2 (3) 1959, 94-96]

**9569 Librarianship, library schools and library associations in Scandinavia**, Charles Deane Kent. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (3) August 1959, 210-214.

Very few people in the four north countries are without public library service. In order to operate this service well-trained librarians are required. The Scandinavian librarian is carefully selected. Tuition at library school is free and only the best students are chosen. All these countries have library schools and all co-operate closely with the state library inspection. In Norway and Sweden they form part of this office. University entrance is a prerequisite except in Sweden where university graduation is required. In Norway library training takes three years, is 75% practical and more humanistic and scientific training is therefore desirable. The Norwegian L.A. has three sections, viz., public, university, and small libraries, and is currently discussing salaries particularly with reference to those paid for comparable work in professions. In Finland there are no standard salaries; they are negotiated on a local basis. The Finnish L.A. has 700 members, the Finnish Librarians' Association, 500. Every two years there is a general conference for all librarians of all associations. The library school for Finland trains 30 students a year, half of them university graduates. The training period is 15 months, including six months practical. In Sweden students enter library school at the age of 22-23 after six months practical work in a public library, during the last four months of which they pursue a correspondence course conducted by the school. There is only one class at the school per year, 36 students being given instruction from October to March. The Danish library school occupies its own six-storey building in Frederiksberg. The course is four years: 6 months practical, 6 months school, 2 years practical and one year at school. The Danish L.A. for Public Librarians has a paid officer (secretary) and an office all paid for out of subscriptions. This association publishes the journal *Bibliotekaren*. There is also the Danish L.A. All four countries have excellent library association publications. An interesting aspect of Scandinavian library organisation is their work in centralising such services as binding, printed catalogue cards, library supplies, etc. in each country.

- 9570 Essentials of in-service training,** D. Fourie. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (4) April 1959, 127-128.

The aim of a system of education and training is to enable the pupil to reason soundly within the terms of reference provided by a theoretical basic training which when applied in the field will provide guidance to further development and control his attitude and approach to the subject. Theory and practice cannot be wholly divorced and so the basics of learning and teaching, (explanation, demonstration, practice,) suggest that pre-training brings successful in-training which in time aids fruitful advanced theoretical education. The success of the whole scheme to further the development in reasoning ability is tied to constant in-service training. No one training system can be a substitute for another and all must be based on a sound curriculum and examination of progress, reviewed and controlled at regular intervals.

- 9571 Návštěvou u svých učitelů** [A visit to Russian library schools] Jaroslav Drtina. *Knihovník*, 4 (8) 1959, 229-236. Photo.

A group of Czech librarians visited Russian library schools. Library schools in Russia have the status of independent university institutes. 12,000 students are enrolled at the three schools of Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov, more than half of whom study through correspondence courses. The Moscow institute has a total of 1,000 full-time students, an annual intake of more than 100 students and a teaching staff of 100, including 5 professors and 30 senior lecturers. 80% of the students come to the school after one, or several, year's experience in factories. The building is situated in a park outside Moscow, where the students live in their own community. They share the responsibility for cleanliness and maintenance of the school and are just now engaged in building a large extension with a lecture hall. Study rooms are furnished with the latest equipment so that the students can make themselves familiar with the most up-to-date methods. The study takes 4 years and each student specialises either in extension work or librarianship. 6-9 weeks of each year are spent in practical work in libraries of various kinds. At the end of the period the student writes a report which he has to defend in the presence of a member of the teaching staff, the librarian responsible for his practical training and any members of the staff who wish to take part. When the 4 years' course is completed, students are expected to take up posts in remote districts where they are most needed. Their salaries are comparatively good.

- 9572 Sorok let Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Bibliotekhnogo Instituta im. N. K. Krupskoj** [Forty years of activity of the Leningrad N. K. Krupskaia State Library Institute] G. G. Firsov. *Sovet. Bibliogr.*, (52) 1958, 4-12.

(See LSA 9004). The Institute was opened on 20th December 1918, initiated by N. K. Krupskaia (Lenin's wife) and A. V. Lunacharskii. In 1929 the first correspondence courses, in 1930 the first evening courses of librarianship were introduced. The Institute was closed down between 1942-1945. Since 1955 the Institute consists of two main faculties, (i) public and scientific libraries and (ii) children's and school libraries. In 1957 the number of students enrolled was 3,564, of these 1,070 were day-students, 285 evening-students and 2,200 students in the correspondence courses. Over the period of forty years the Institute trained 9,000 librarians ; of these, 4,500 graduated since 1945. Aside from

courses in cataloguing, acquisition and bibliography, every student must take a course on oral advising of readers and a course on the history of the Communist Party. The training takes four years. After the third year practical work in libraries is required, consisting among others, also in the compilation of various annotated, fairly long subject bibliographies. In 1957 five so-called work-laboratories for specialized subject bibliographies have been introduced in the Institute, in order to provide better practical training. Outstanding work presented by students is printed in *Sborniki studencheskikh rabot*, published by the Institute. Aside from training librarians, the 97 staff members of the Institute also compile and publish handbooks and textbooks on librarianship. The Institute holds annual congresses where reports, mostly on the theoretical aspects of librarianship, are presented. [See also **Leningrad State Library Institute**, Charles D. Kent. *Lib. J.*, 84 (20) November 15 1959, 3528-3530].

**9573 Training overseas students in American library schools**, Dorothy G. Collings. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (8-9) August-September 1959, 180-183. Bibliog.

(See LSA 9006). The shortage of professionally trained librarians is a major obstacle to library development in the economically less advanced countries and a growing number of students are sent abroad on fellowships provided by government and international organizations. Each year since 1956 a one-semester graduate seminar in comparative librarianship has been conducted at Columbia University School of Library Service. Copies of the syllabus are available from Columbia University, New York 27. Workshops on these subjects have also been held in June-July 1958 and 1959. A Conference on Foreign Students was held in June 1958 to suggest improvements in procedure. Its conclusions are summarized under (i) selection of students; (ii) library school programme; (iii) library observation and experience; (iv) aid to library schools abroad. A list is appended of 12 institutions in 6 countries which offer fellowships and scholarships.

**9574 Finding and keeping competent librarians**, Howard W. Winger. *Illinois Libs.*, 41 (7) September 1959, 528-532.

There is a shortage of 12,000 librarians in the USA due to (i) library expansion, and (ii) small enrolments at library schools. In competition with alternative educational possibilities, librarianship is not presented as an important and rewarding vocation. A library position must (i) be clearly defined and truly professional, i.e. demanding a thorough knowledge of materials, bibliographical sources, the place of the library in society, and the reading and informational requirements of the community; (ii) be adequately paid because it is vital to the success of the library. The appropriate salary must be determined by study of salary scales and current advertisements, local salaries for comparable positions, and consideration of what constitutes a living wage. Other inducements are: (a) provision of an educational fund for attendance at library conferences and meetings; (b) car allowance—a car adds to the librarian's status; (c) paid holidays, sick leave, retirement plan. (iii) The achievements of the library must be recognised as such, i.e. by building good book collections, good organisation, adult guidance, and a progressive policy. (iv) Such achievements will be shown to the staff by salary increases and recognition of good work performed, e.g. by giving staff opportunities to meet other civic and cultural leaders. Other methods of building a good staff: (i) in-service training; (ii) offer of temporary appointment at lower salary until professionally qualified; (iii) leave of absence to obtain

tuition. The search for candidates should be made through library schools, advertisements, and professional meetings. Keeping staff depends on (i) opportunities for advancement ; (ii) regular salary increments ; (iii) good staff rooms ; (iv) and employment in genuinely professional work and not merely as errand-boy or custodian.

**9575 The library school of the future**, John F. Harvey. *Lib. J.*, 84 (15) September 1 1959, 2433-2436. Photo.

The library school's primary obligations to the profession are leadership and service. Areas requiring attention if these obligations are to be fulfilled are enumerated and discussed : (i) recruiting ; (ii) the quality of the teaching staff ; (iii) the object of the teaching programme ; (iv) research into existing theories and assumptions, with publication of results ; (v) relations with groups and individuals interested in books ; (vi) the possible need for short full-time and extra-mural part-time courses ; (vii) use of local influence to improve the status of librarianship ; (viii) advanced education, leading to a doctorate in librarianship; (ix) service to special groups in librarianship, and to related groups outside.

**9576 Educating librarians for the work of library adult education**, Margaret E. Monroe. *Lib. Trends*, 8 (1) July 1959, 91-104. References.

Training in practical routines is now giving place to wider concepts of education for adult education librarianship. These can be initiated in library schools, with the help of professional and educational organisations, and then set in motion from within libraries. For the past twenty years librarians have been trying to clarify their attitude towards library adult education ; and in 1954 it was the main topic at the Allerton Park Conference on Training Needs, which was attended by many educationists as well as librarians. Its recommendations have been developed, e.g. knowledge and philosophy of adult education introduced as basic library school course work, and the formation of adult education committees by state and regional library associations. Other activities include the A.L.A.'s Library-Community project (see LSA 9739), which has provided aid and personnel for adult education workshops and conferences, and the published report of the Wisconsin Free Library's Commission on library adult education, which is excellent source material. A most important development is the utilisation of other educational agencies, as in the 1948 Pre-Conference Workshop for Librarians and Rural Sociologists. Changes in the philosophy of librarianship for adult education are influenced by the whole faculty in a library school, and therefore take place slowly. The discovery of new methods can arise from post-graduate internships and in-service training in public libraries.

**9577 Standards in library technology**, F. J. Schlink. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (9) October 1959, 771-779. Illus.

The main standards are defined as (i) units of weight and measures ; (ii) nomenclature ; (iii) dimensional standards ; (iv) ratings ; (v) standard grades in use ; (vi) standard specifications ; (vii) standards of practice ; (viii) methods of test. Standard specification will cut out branding costs, apart from enabling the quality of goods to be minutely approved ; with regard to the latter point, up to date tests should be applied at times, to ensure the maintenance of required standards. The applications of standards to libraries will include equipment

such as shelving, filing cabinets and office materials, while the codes of practice will affect processes like the mechanical reproduction of catalogue cards and rapid methods of accessioning. In this way, the less efficient library will approach the economies open only to the larger libraries.

- 9578 Non-library periodicals for library technical services**, Wolfgang M. Freitag. *Lib. resources*, 3 (3) Summer 1959, 215-222. Bibliog.

In the belief that librarians spend much time in solving problems which other professions and sciences have already solved, the author has drawn up a list of non-library periodicals, which may be of use to the librarian. There are just under 100 titles listed, mainly American, but including some European, under subject-headings. Each entry gives title of periodical, name and address of publisher, frequency and price. Annotations are also given with many of the entries.

- 9579 Library lore 1958-59 : a sequel to "Truth in solution?"** Jean F. Burness. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (3) August 1959, 247-249.

(See LSA 8251). Further notes on articles, novels, films, radio and television features in which librarians appear, together with notes on a few books dealing entirely with librarianship.

#### **LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national**

- 9580 Libraries in China today**, Chi Cheng. *Libri*, 9 (2) 1959, 105-110. Photos.

Libraries serving cultural clubs, trades unions, communes, colleges and universities have 267m. volumes. 490 P.L.'s have 42.7m. volumes. Peking P.L. has 5.66m. volumes. University libraries have 44m. volumes. The Chinese Academy of Sciences libraries have 5.5m. volumes of books and periodicals, and the main library in Peking takes 2,832 foreign periodicals. Central national and regional libraries are being developed from existing libraries to co-ordinate library work throughout the country. Centralized cataloguing of books is done in Peking in the National Library and the People's University Library. Public libraries are increasing opening hours, issues and number of readers. Peking University and Wuhan University run library science courses, including a correspondence course at Peking. Local short courses also train public library workers. Professional literature includes : *Library Work* and *Library Science Correspondence* (monthly periodicals) and the *Collection of Translations on Library Science* (irregular).

- 9581 Zákon o jednotné soustavě knihoven** [A new Czechoslovak library act] *Knihovník*, 4 (7) 1959, I-IV.

The purpose of libraries is to educate the people in a spirit of scientific world outlook, to increase their political, cultural and professional standards, and to assist in the development of science and technology. These tasks are fulfilled through a national library system in which libraries of all kinds are united. Each library acquires books in its own field and brings them to the readers. Further

it should guarantee that each reader can get any book from any other library. Libraries co-operate in book purchase, bibliographical and information activity, research in library methods, import of books from abroad and have priority over private customers in the acquisition of books. All libraries must be registered at their District Council. The central library of the system is the National Library. It is a permanent repository for all national literature and a representative collection of the main works of the literatures of the world. It co-ordinates bibliographical work and research into library methods. Libraries are organized into groups under the leadership of the appropriate government departments and other bodies (public libraries, school libraries, scientific libraries, trade union libraries, libraries of the Academy of Science, health administration libraries, libraries of the armed forces). Within each group one library is chosen as the central library. Public libraries form the largest group of all and are the basis of the national library system. Their organisation is the responsibility of the local councils. The local councils plan and control the work of all libraries of the national system within their boundary in co-operation with the appropriate government departments and institutions and in accordance with the political, economical and cultural needs of their district. The central control is in the hands of the government departments covering libraries. The Ministry of Education and Culture co-ordinates the work of all departments and makes recommendations from the viewpoint of the system as a whole. The advisory body to the Ministry is the Central Library Council. Its members are nominated by the Minister according to the suggestions of the various departments. On the district level the advisory body is the District Library Council, whose members are nominated by the District Council. Librarians fulfil an important political and educational function and must therefore be well qualified both politically and professionally. Their work is assisted by a large body of voluntary workers. The government departments will decide, in co-operation with the Ministry of Education and the trade union, which libraries should be staffed by full-time librarians and issue regulations about their qualifications. The bodies which run libraries ensure that the collections are adequately housed and provide means for their running and further development. This act is valid from August 1st 1959.

**9582 Důvodová zpráva** [Report on the new library act]. *Knihovník*, 4 (7) 1959, IV-XII.

Librarianship in Czechoslovakia has a very long tradition. The first ecclesiastical library at Břevnov was founded in 922, Prague U.L. in 1348, the first public library in the 15th cent. During the 18th and 19th cents. the development of libraries was connected mainly with scientific and literary societies but towards the end of the 19th cent. the working class movement brought libraries to the workers. The Public Libraries Act 1919 made public libraries compulsory in all localities. The law was comparatively progressive but the libraries were soon influenced by unhealthy anti-Soviet and anti-socialist elements. During the German occupation many libraries were destroyed and had to be re-built after the war. After the victory of the workers in February 1948 libraries were revised and rapidly developed so that today there are 60,000 libraries of various kinds with a total stock of 50m. volumes. The state scientific libraries increased their stock from 1,900,000v. before the war to 7,740,000v. in 1957. In the same year they had 94,000 readers and an annual issue of 1,299,000. The libraries of the Academy of Science have a stock of 1,130,000v., 800,000 at the central library and the rest in 66 branches attached to various institutions. Public libraries have 18m. volumes, 1,600,000 readers and an issue of 31m. This figure

includes 3,448,000v., 388,000 readers and 4,190,000 issues in Slovakia. There were 11,000 trade union libraries with 7m. volumes and an issue of 8,270,000, of which 1m. were juvenile issues. Technical libraries have increased their numbers to 2,000 with a stock of 3½m. School libraries have a stock of 10,650,000 volumes. University and college libraries number 1,200, have a stock of 4,500,000v. and an issue of 1,200,000. There are 4 main museum libraries with a stock of 2,210,000v. and 1,500,000 documents, and 240 smaller collections with 800,000 fully catalogued volumes and 316,000 donations which are still to be dealt with. The health administration libraries consist of 1,050 medical libraries with a stock of 800,000v. and 530 hospital libraries with 350,000v. The libraries of the armed forces have a stock of 3m. volumes. The second part of the report comments on the provisions of the new library act.

**9583 Zweite Arbeitstagung Tschechoslowakischer und Deutscher Bibliothekare - Prag, 11.-13. Dezember 1958** [Second joint conference of Czechoslovakian and German librarians] Heinz Werner. *Z. f. Bib.*, **73** (3) 1959, 169-175.

The joint conference of the 11th-13th December 1958 at Prague is only one example of the good relations that have been established between librarians of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. High officials of the Ministries of Culture and Education of the two countries described the place of libraries in the socialist system; and Dr. Kamil Groh of the Prague National Library stressed the importance of co-operation between learned and public libraries in Czechoslovakia. Examples of such co-operation would be inter-library loans, central cataloguing, joint administration and exchange of bibliographies. A newly established section of the Prague National Library is to organise these activities. It is already publishing 'News of library literature' (*Novinky knihovnické literatury*), which contains original articles, and translations and abstracts drawn mainly from communist countries; and it organises courses for librarians from all kinds of libraries. All future library development is to be controlled by the People's Committees and the Ministry of Education and Culture's Central Library Council. Heinz Werner, Director of the Berlin P.L. emphasised the educational importance of libraries, and said that learned general libraries are now open to all. He stated also that the raising of the standard of education meant heavier demands upon learned libraries, and therefore the need for libraries to co-operate was more and more urgent. After these speeches the delegates divided into two sections for discussion, one dealing with general educational, the other with learned libraries. One problem in the training of librarians was whether it should be the same for all, or specialised according to the type of library. Other topics were the organisation of inter-library loans in the two countries and the production of select bibliographies by learned libraries.

**9584 Libraries in West Bengal**, N. Roy. *Ind. J. Adult Educ.*, **20** (2) June 1959, 23-25, 31.

Since 1950-51 state grants have been provided to help in the development of public libraries, the improvement of existing libraries and the creation of new libraries and reading rooms, all aimed to assist in the spread of literacy, which at the time of partition was about 76%. The current Five-Year Plan covers the setting up of the State Central Library in Calcutta, 18 District libraries for large areas to aid in the development and co-ordination of the library service, 24 area libraries (serving an area with a radius of 10-12 miles) in which 120 branch

libraries have been formed. The area libraries take care of all school libraries, community halls and recreation centre libraries. 264 rural libraries have also been developed ; 100 more have been sanctioned for 1958-59. Grants have also been given to aid a number of old and well-known libraries. The University of Calcutta offers a one-year course in librarianship, and the West Bengal Library Association offers a shorter certificate course. Courses will be organised for rural librarians. Future plans include : (i) setting up 46 Sub-divisional libraries (similar to District libraries but covering smaller areas) ; (ii) the establishment of more rural libraries—at least 2,200 are needed ; (iii) the establishment of a library service with branch libraries for Calcutta. There are now some 500 private subscription libraries in the city but no municipal library.

**9585 A note on libraries in Japan (II),** Taijiro Ichikawa. *Indo-Pacific Exchange News*., (3) June 1959, 1-4.

Statistics and short accounts of library services in Japan. Public libraries ; university libraries ; school libraries ; special libraries ; children's libraries ; circulating libraries.

**9586 The Yugoslav Bibliographical Institute,** Mate Bacé. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (10) October 1959, 228-230.

The Institute, which was founded in April 1948, consists of four divisions : the Bibliographical Division is the largest, receiving all legal deposit copies which it classifies with a variant of UDC : the Reference and Documentation Division maintains union catalogues of foreign literature and periodicals held by Yugoslav libraries : the International Exchange Centre exchanges publications with 300 libraries in 49 countries : there is also the Technical Printing Division and the Administrative and Financial Section. The Institute issues the Bibliography of Yugoslavia (books, pamphlets and musical works) published monthly 1952-1954 but now fortnightly. It lists over 5,000 items, including the languages of minorities, and has an author and subject index. A detailed description is given. Amongst other work a general retrospective bibliography of Yugoslavian books up to 1945 is being prepared.

**9587 Reorganizing a Korean library,** J. McRea Elrod. *Lib. J.*, 84 (20) November 15 1959, 3522-3524. Photo.

In 1955 most Korean libraries contained books in several languages using diverse alphabets. Books often remained unused, stacked in boxes or on shelves. The Korean L.A. has organised courses to assist in solving these problems, and training facilities were improved when Yonsei U.L. was made the centre of an American-aided library school. 30 students attend each year. The position in the major Korean university libraries is outlined, and Yonsei U.L. is considered in detail. It is now reorganised, following war damage. Problems met fall into three groups : (i) attitudes. The idea that books are for use was revolutionary, but since 1956 students have been allowed to borrow books, and an open access reference room has been introduced. (ii) Material facilities. Supply of library equipment and stationery prevents difficulties, and specifications have to include minutest details. (iii) Cataloguing problems, arising from the variety of languages and alphabets, and the lack of Korean subject headings. The solution has been a classified catalogue, using DC expanded in Oriental subjects, with English and Korean indexes.

**9588 Presidential address,** F. A. Sandall. *N.Z. Libs.*, 22 (2) March-April 1959, 17-26.

The reports of the Select Committee on a National Library and the Royal Commission on Local Authority Finance are briefly discussed, leading to an appraisal of the problems of N.Z. libraries today. The enemies of books are dull passivity and mechanization. The nation's book resources must be built up by harmonious co-operation, and the recognition given to libraries must be increased. Less than £50,000 might buy the important books that were not acquired between 1850-1950. New Zealand's isolation means that its specialist libraries need to be stronger than their counterparts in Great Britain, the USA or Europe, where total resources are so rich.

**9589 The libraries of Norway,** Philip M. Whiteman. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (10) October 1959, 241-248. 2 illus., references and notes.

A general, factual account of the structure of Norwegian library services, based on the experiences of the first party of British library school students to visit the country, in July 1958. For various reasons, library development in Norway is less advanced than in Sweden and Denmark. There are some 1,150 independent public libraries ; what is termed a central or county library (16, in all) is the library of an important town which gives support to small public libraries in the surrounding area. The functions of the State Library Inspectorate include administration of state grants, examples of which are given. Public libraries have to buy books purchased with their state grants through the Libraries Agency, which also operates a central bookbinding service and deals in library equipment ; it also set up a Bibliographic Office in 1958. Major libraries include the University Library, Oslo, the Library of the Technical University, Trondheim, and the Joint Library of the Industrial Research Centre, Blindern, Oslo. Staff designations, training and salaries are also covered, with a note on the Norwegian Library Association.

**9590 Das rumänische Bibliothekswesen : eine Skizze seiner Geschichte.** 2. Teil [Rumanian librarianship : a sketch of its history, pt. 2] Irene Pihuliak. *Biblos*, 8 (3) 1959, 150-165. Biblog.

(See LSA 9307). Many examples are given of the various types of library in the Siebenbuergen region. These include university, school, ecclesiastical, monastic, newspaper, institutional and museum libraries, and private collections. Astra, a society for the propagation of Rumanian literature, had a central library in Hermannstadt, branches in other towns, and people's libraries in 442 villages (1911). In 1874 the University of Czernowitz was established, with German as the teaching language. Its library took over the collection of the state library as its basic stock, and maintained its function of collecting local literature. By 1940 there were 500,000 volumes ; and a considerable building programme had been put into operation. The library of the Rumanian Academy had, in 1940, 600,000 printed books, together with numerous periodicals, manuscripts and historical documents, and was the most important centre in Rumania for research and documentation. The histories of the more important libraries are followed through the events of the two world wars. Unfortunately there was no central library school in Rumania, each assistant librarian receiving tuition in his own library. Candidates for posts as librarians had to take a competitive examination in library science. Salaries were equated with those of secondary school

teachers ; for librarians were required to have an academic qualification. Examples are given of the growth and development of libraries since the founding of the People's Republic. In 1956 they were amalgamated in five groups according to type, i.e. (i) institutional ; (ii) educational ; (iii) state libraries and libraries of historical interest ; (iv) trade union libraries ; (v) libraries for technical documentation and research.

**9591 Library service in Turkey,** Mrs. Gertrude G. Drury. *Lib. J.*, 84 (20) November 15 1959, 3509-3513. Photos.

The American Collegiate Institute in Izmir is a church-sponsored school for Turkish girls. The library contains 9,000 English and 2,800 Turkish books, divided to conform to the three divisions of the school. The library is distinctive since most Turkish libraries are for reading and reference only. A directory published by the National Bibliographic Institute, Ankara, lists 300 libraries, but many of these are small. In 1957 the American Collegiate Institute began a pioneer mobile library service to neighbouring villages using the school's station wagon. This has been successful and now about a dozen villages are served with 1,200 books, trips being made bi-weekly.

**9592 Einige kennzeichnende Wesenszüge des sozialistischen Bibliothekswesens** [A few characteristic features of socialist librarianship] Jaroslav Drtina. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73, October 1959, Special number, 297-324. References.

Library systems and library laws are typical of the social orders that give rise to them. Central organisation of libraries of the same type, for example, is accepted in socialist countries, but not in Great Britain or Denmark. Curiously, the ideal of a national library as the centre of its country's service, as formulated by H. Putnam (then Librarian of Congress) in 1901, has been more practised in Russia than in the USA. Socialist elements in librarianship are new ; and much remains from the former social structure. Therefore it is essential to be familiar with the librarianship of the west. The new elements are best seen in the library history of the Soviet Union. (i) A common aim, characteristic of all aspects of socialist society, but not of western librarianship, where committees often deny librarians the means to do their work. (ii) A desire to serve humanity, consideration for the readers being behind all solutions to library problems. For example, material not regarded as being suitable for them may be stocked, but not entered in the public catalogue. (iii) The intention to educate in socialist doctrine, follows from this ; but truly unpartisan libraries do not exist anywhere. (iv) Symmetry of development of librarianship, e.g. equal attention to both town and country libraries. (v) Libraries in socialist countries should develop according to a plan, and not haphazardly as elsewhere. This is made easier by their being for the most part the property of the state. (vi) A care for their cultural inheritance, and a consciousness of unity with other cultural organisations.

**9593 The All-Union Book Chamber of the USSR,** Melville J. Ruggles. *Libri*, 9 (2) 1959, 117-124. Photo.

The Chamber has six basic functions : (i) To act as the clearing house for obligatory deposits in various Soviet libraries of everything published in the USSR. (ii) To compile national bibliographies (11 are listed, covering books, periodical and newspaper articles, book reviews, music scores, reproductions of pictures, maps, subject indexes to books and bibliographies). (iii) To do centralised cataloguing. (iv) To give bibliographical information services.

(v) To compile state statistics on publications. (vi) To be a national archive holding a copy of everything published in the USSR since 1920. Books must be deposited before publication (e.g. 54 copies of all editions of more than 500 copies) which facilitates up-to-date bibliographies. 8m. pieces p.a. are received, and distributed to 76 libraries in the republics. A research department advises the Chamber and other libraries on administration methods. There are 343 staff, plus 200 in the printing shop and 32 in the publishing house. Two shifts allow late hours to be worked. A new building should be ready in 3 years. This should allow mechanisation of bibliographical data handling.

**9594 National library week 1959.** *A.L.A. Bull.*, 53 (7) July-August 1959, 615-617.

The improvements of the 1959 campaign over that of 1958 were (i) greater community participation ; (ii) more co-operative groups and organisations carried out effective related events ; (iii) an increase of significant support by all media ; (iv) more extensive use of promotion materials. Reports were made in the state and national library press, national and local newspapers. In Dallas libraries, book-stores, churches, schools and shops there were posters and book displays. TV and radio stations transmitted 195 spot announcements, one 15 minutes' programme and four shorter ones. School newspapers, organisation bulletins and business house organs published information. "Experts' day in Dallas library" presented subject specialist talks linked with reading on subjects ranging from dancers to interior decorators. A Carnival of Books was held at the Thomas Jefferson High School and the Dallas Federation of Women's Clubs held a competition to determine which group was the most actively interested in library work. Elementary school children learned the use of the library and several new libraries were established while another moved to new quarters, in an attempt to stimulate interest and reader usage.

**9595 Library public relations.** *Illinois Libs.*, 41 (7) September 1959, 519-527.

(i) *University libraries*, Robert B. Downs. Acquisition, cataloguing, binding and photographic services should be organised to avoid irritating library users. Public relations most often break down in the circulation department and the circulation staff should always work under professional supervision. Personalised assistance in the reference department can win friends for the library. Faculty and student library committees can be used to put the library point of view to the university community and vice versa. Publications, especially handbooks on the use of the library, can be useful but radio and television are of minor importance. (ii) *School libraries*, Louise Anthony. Four publics are served : students, teachers, administrators, and parents. The atmosphere of the library is part of its relations with its public as is the personality of the librarian. Publicity devices include exhibits, bulletin boards, manuals, radio programmes, and news stories. Informal conferences with teachers, book chats with pupils and parents, and monthly and annual reports to administrators are all part of public relations. (iii) *Public libraries*, Gertrude E. Gscheidle. The librarian should attempt to scrutinise the library with the eyes of a library user. The book collection, administrative routines and regulations, the methods of presenting the services to the community, and the handling of correspondence should be reviewed in this way. All libraries can use book displays to present their collections to readers.

**9596 Library aid to Vietnam**, Richard K. Gardner. *Lib. J.*, 84 (20) November 15 1959, 3517-3521. Photos.

When South Vietnam became independent in 1954, libraries were concentrated in large communities, and contained mostly French material. In the two major libraries, the Bibliothèque Centrale in Hanoi and the library of the École Française d'Extreme Orient, senior staff was invariably French. Training of native librarians was disrupted by the war. In 1955, Michigan State University was asked by the South Vietnam government to send a group of professors to train government officials, and the National Institute of Administration in Saigon was established and a library adviser appointed to set up a public administration library, which was eventually opened in 1956; there were 4,500v., and 112 periodicals were being received. It became clear that the Vietnamese libraries had to be improved, so the library adviser devoted more time to library education and consulting activities. Numerous requests for help were received, in most cases asking for a staff training programme, so in 1958 a 16-week course in cataloguing and classification was held, attended by 56 persons. The DC has been translated into Vietnamese, adapted and expanded to meet local needs. Developments since 1957 include the re-opening of the National Library of Vietnam, the provision of a public reading room and library in Saigon by the Ministry of Information and Youth, the formation of the Vietnamese L.A., further training courses and opportunities for foreign travel for several Vietnamese librarians.

## LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES

**9597 The Central Medical Library Organisation**, Anne Harrison. *Abstractor*, 3 (3) September 1959, 4-6.

The organisation was established at the University of Melbourne in June 1953 and now has 19 members, i.e. institutions or organisations with medical libraries of approved standards. The following are some of the pieces of work which have been undertaken: (a) defined "approved standards" for medical libraries; (b) made exchanges of thousands of parts of periodicals; (c) provided a depot for storage of surplus materials; (d) prepared a new union list of periodicals; (e) prepared a union list of book accessions (which has proved very useful for the location of additional copies of titles much sought after, for the location of unique copies, and has led to some rationalisation of book purchases); (f) prepared a union list of pre-1850 books; (g) planned to make a union list of books in Melbourne medical libraries; (h) started the compilation of an author index to the principal Australian periodicals; published a two-year cumulation and intends to provide a national medical bibliography; (i) improved the system for borrowing from overseas; (j) improved the provision of bibliographic tools and basic scientific periodicals; (k) working towards the creation of a Central Medical Library for State of Victoria.

- 9598 Überörtliche Funktionen der kommunalen Büchereien : ein Gutachten des Verbandes der Bibliotheken des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen** [Extra-territorial functions of public libraries : an opinion of the Library Association of North Rhine-Westphalia] *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 9 (3) August 1959, 77-79.

The burden of extra-territorial work makes help from the Ministry of Education desirable. This burden consists firstly of inter-library loans, which cannot be met by the few state libraries and fall heavily on the larger public libraries. A special aspect of this is the subject specialization scheme, which costs about 200,000DM a year. Secondly there are the borrowers from surrounding areas ; large city libraries play a big part in supplying literature for the smaller communities and for country residents. The specialist literature required by members of research institutions and industrial firms in neighbouring districts forms an expensive part of the burden. These extra-territorial demands cost at least 300,000DM a year for the provision of books alone, without reckoning the other costs involved in running an expanding library. A similar problem arises in providing new buildings for public libraries. Perhaps a collective bookstack in the country would be suitable for storing the older material which has to be preserved. An easing of the burden could be achieved by better training of the staff of small libraries in the business of inter-lending and an arrangement not to supply specialist literature to small libraries. The Association would welcome help from the Ministry, not confined to a subsidy for the purchase of books for the subject specialization scheme.

- 9599 Die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft und die wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken ; ein Zehnjahresbericht** [The German Research Association and the scientific libraries : a ten year report] Gisela von Busse. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 6 (3) 1959, 194-211.

A survey of those areas of special librarianship in which the D.F.G. has participated since May 1949. The three principal spheres of activity are : (i) acquisition of basic material and the formation of special collections ; (ii) completing existing and compiling new catalogues ; (iii) furthering library co-operation at home and abroad. Data relating to expenditure are presented.

- 9600 The national interlending system**, S. P. L. Filon. (In *Working together*. Lib. Assn., London and Home Counties Branch Weekend Conf. Papers, 1959, 3-15.)

The problems of local and national library co-operation are discussed, and the broad history of co-operation from the 1930's is outlined. Some of the attempts to fill in gaps and amend faults are discussed. Treated more fully is the present position of the National Central Library and the Regional Library Bureaux from 1st January 1959, when regulations were changed by the Implementation Committee as a result of the Vollans Report. Greater self-sufficiency within regions is the rule, and the National Central Library is able to concentrate on out-of-print, rare, foreign, and periodical material. The new procedures for interloans are described, and the questions of finance, greater speed and the place of the special libraries are also discussed.

**9601 Library co-operation : London area,** P. H. Sewell. (In *Working together*. Lib. Assn., London and Home Counties Branch Weekend Conf. Papers, 1959, 16-33).

A survey by nine members of the N.W. Polytechnic School of Librarianship of eight of the Metropolitan Special Collections and seven of the special collections in the South East Regional Library system, based on visits and a questionnaire. The aim is not critical but factual and comparative. The matter is arranged as a series of questions with the results following. The questions cover holdings, storage, cataloguing and classification, publicity, staff responsibility, use by public and other libraries, use of subject experts, problems met ; the answers are often statistical. The Metropolitan Joint Fiction Reserve, playsets and foreign fiction collections are also discussed. The article on the whole shows the two schemes to be satisfactory. A questionnaire was also returned from 43 special libraries, showing their attitude to the Metropolitan Special Collections and those of the South East Regional Library system. Their use of special collections is disappointingly small.

**9602 Cicris (Commercial and Technical Library Service, West London),** Edward Dudley. (In *Working together*, Lib. Assn., London and Home Counties Branch Weekend Conf. Papers, 1959, 34-40).

A survey by three students from the Library School, Ealing Technical College, of Cicris, discussing the number, location, types and responsibilities of the 80 or more members, and their use of the scheme. It is mainly important for the interloan of periodicals and books on commercial and scientific subjects, though there are some requests purely for information. There is a limited subject specialisation scheme between the public library members and these in fact bear most of the loan burdens. Various bibliographical aids have been prepared of periodicals, indexes and abstracts, trade directories and yearbooks, and dictionaries. The scheme has tended to centre on Acton P.L., the instigator of Cicris, and there is felt to be lack of a large public library in the London area. Publicity is good and use of the scheme encouraging. Finance is informal and comes mainly from normal public library expenditure. This article is not critical or very full, but factual.

**9603 Books in industry - 5. Sheffield's need to know,** L. G. Tootell. *Books*, (326) November-December 1959, 197-199.

The Science and Commercial library is housed in the Central Library with seating for 130 readers. Bookstock is : 50,000v., 500 current periodicals. The library acts as headquarters for the Sheffield Interchange Organisation (SINTO) and maintains a union catalogue of holdings. SINTO, founded 1932 and run on a voluntary and non-payment basis, consists of 50 co-operating industrial, university, research and public utility libraries which interlend their books and periodicals to one another. In addition to a large collection of material on the steel industry, there are many complete files of technical periodicals, and English and foreign standard specifications, patents and unclassified atomic energy reports. A photocopying service is provided. Occasional research bibliographies are prepared. The Commercial library caters for the trading and marketing organisations. There is a law library. 250 books and pamphlets are added monthly and recorded in a monthly accessions list.

- 9604 Rapport fra NVBF : s komité for å undersøke spørsmålet om en nordisk fortegnelse over løpende periodica** [Report by the Committee on publishing a Scandinavian union list of current periodicals of the Scandinavian university and special libraries association (in Norwegian)]. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (10) 1959, 759-767. Biblio.

The committee was set up in 1955 to investigate the question of a union list of current foreign periodicals in Scandinavian libraries. Two meetings, one in Roskilde, Denmark, 1958, and one in Stockholm, Sweden, 1959, have been held. Beyond these, the work has been conducted by correspondence. The purpose is to facilitate interlibrary loan activity. To date, one subject list has been published in Norway, covering psychology periodicals available in Scandinavian libraries. Denmark, Finland, and Sweden already have union lists of books and periodicals accessioned by libraries in each country. The value of all-Scandinavian union lists probably varies with different subjects. In medicine and technology, each country is already fairly self-sufficient; due to the need for speed in publication there is less interest in periodicals' lists on a Scandinavian basis in these subjects. In other subject fields it may be useful to include also older periodicals for tracing events or facts to historical sources. Four different solutions have been considered as to the features of the proposed periodicals' list: (i) A universal Scandinavian list has been discussed carefully, with side-glances towards other possible solutions. It would have to be collected and published in bound volumes as a central card catalogue would be impractical. It might include current periodicals as well as those which have ceased to appear, or current periodicals alone. In the former case, for about 60,000 titles, the total cost of publication would amount to 1m. Norwegian crowns for 1,000 copies; in the latter case, with 30,000 titles, total costs would come to 250,000 Norw. cr. (ii) For national union lists comprising current periodicals as well as those no longer published, the work of collecting the material would be about the same as for the first proposal, total printing costs would be much greater, and editorial expenses somewhat less. Denmark, Finland, and Sweden already have vols. of current periodicals. (iii) National-central card catalogues of periodicals deserve attention as they may readily be brought up-to-date. The Copenhagen Royal library and the Oslo U.L. already have such catalogues. (iv) Scandinavian and national subject lists would constitute the least expensive way towards an efficient system of interlibrary loan aids. All that remains to be done is to co-ordinate and continue the work already done along these lines.

#### NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

- 9605 Als Bibliotheksdirektor bei den Vereinten Nationen : Tagebuchnotizen** [Notes from the diary of the Director of the United Nations Library] Josef Stummvoll. *Biblos*, 8 (3) 1959, 124-145. Illus.

(See LSA 9425). *The U.N. Library*. The estimate of \$52,000 for books, periodicals and binding will probably be increased considerably. Accessions for the last three years are tabulated in detail. To slow down the library's growth, withdrawals have to be made almost daily. The present stock consists of about 200,000; but the new building will probably house between 400,000 and 500,000. Indexing of all the publications of the U.N. and its special agencies is done through the library, and published monthly as the *United Nations documents index*. This activity bears comparison with the production of national bibli-

ographies by national libraries in individual countries. The author cites three examples of documents to give an idea of the difficulties encountered by the cataloguers of the U.N. Library. *The New York Public Library* plays a prominent part in the library system of the United States. Its name is misleading because, in addition to the public lending department, there are many special collections, some at the eighty branches, and a large section for research and scientific work. There are 2,600,000v. in the branch libraries and circulation department, and 3,900,000 for research in the Central Library. By a special arrangement, the United Nations Library, which must have recourse to a large general library, is the sole borrower from this large reference collection.

**9606 Zimelienzimmer oder Buchmuseum?** [Rarities room or book museum?] Burghard Burgemeister. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73 (2) 1959, 99-111. Bibliog.

The book museums in question are not those of national or international rank, such as the Gutenberg Museum of Mainz or the Musée du Livre at Brussels, but the permanent exhibitions of rarities held at some university and state libraries. Hans Bockwitz in his book *Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte des Buches* has suggested that these exhibitions do not give a conspectus of the history of books; and his statement is a good basis for discussion. The claim that the exhibitions serve the cause of popular education may be optimistic, seeing that they comprise valuable books only; but this objection can be avoided by giving each exhibition a specific theme. Those of literary and bibliographical history are too extensive, as a visit to the Leipzig Museum will prove; but it is possible to limit them to narrower subjects (e.g. printing, illustration), or to choose some particular period. Materials should be chosen for their relevance to the theme, and not for their individual value. Guides should include a printed catalogue that describes the exhibition as a whole, an introduction that relates it to its historical and social background, and easily-remembered catchwords. Good guiding is preferable to a conducted tour; but lectures give rise to valuable discussions. Material not in stock can be obtained by purchase or exchange, or reproductions may be used. Visitors may include students or experts in cognate subjects, to whom a regular cycle of exhibitions, repeating, say, every four years, is an advantage. In planning exhibition rooms it is important not to over-estimate the space necessary, as was done at the State Library of Saxony. Two rooms of 1,615 sq. ft. each (preferably long and narrow), and one lecture room, are ample. If all this is done, the new name of book museum will be fully justified.

**9607 The U.K. National Lending Library for Science and Technology,** D. J. Urquhart. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (8-9) August-September 1959, 173-175. Bibliog.

By 1962 the National Lending Library should be collecting current scientific and technological literature (excluding clinical medicine) from all parts of the world to make the largest scientific collection in Western Europe. The adapted storage buildings at Boston Spa (Yorkshire) cover fifty acres and will house 1m. volumes. The basic policy is that current scientific literature should be collected if it should be abstracted, and the older serial literature where there is evidence of use. The nucleus of the library is the DSIR Lending Library Unit whose Russian translating services are described in *LLU translations bulletin*. The problems of collecting, recording (for which Hollerith punched cards will be used) and organisation are discussed. Replies to requests received by Telex will be posted by letter the same day. Photocopies will replace loans for small items. Specially prepared bibliographies will make the stock known and available to local library users.

**9608 Government information services at home and abroad**, Charles Hill. (In *Working together*. Lib. Assn., London and Home Counties Branch Weekend Conf. Papers, 1959, 65-74).

The Government needs to put out information concerning the British Isles, not necessarily propagandist, but accurate and factual. To do this there are : (i) three official Departmental Information Services, including over 100 information posts in foreign countries as well as those in Commonwealth countries. These official services cost £5m. In G.B., the Central Office of Information employs 800 people, and prepares information for the three official services, mainly on a news report basis through the London Press Service, but also including film scripts, books, films and pure information. (ii) The British Broadcasting Corporation external sound services, which are quite apart from the Government in programme content. These cost £6m. (iii) The British Council. In addition to teaching English, this provides 99 libraries and aids over 40 others. Text books are to be provided on a long-term basis, rather than the usual short loans. The presentation of G.B. is difficult and a balance must be struck between tradition and progress in sciences. It is also essential that we compete with other countries in producing cheap good English texts.

**9609 The library of the Ministry of Education**. Ministry of Education, December 1959, 5p.

The library grew out of an exhibition sponsored by the Society of Arts in 1854. During its century of existence the library has had several homes : Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education ; South Kensington Museum (1857-67) ; to Whitehall (1896) ; St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row (1897) ; King Charles Street, Whitehall (1908) ; South Kensington (1917-21) ; Whitehall (1921-39) ; Belgrave Square (1939-48) ; Curzon Street (1948- ). Meanwhile the library has been augmented with special collections : history of education (1864) ; general literature used by Inspectors and officers of Committee of Council on Education (1876) ; library of Museum of Practical Geology (1882) ; then divided up in 1896 and confined to literature on education. Modern special collections contain books on physical education ; specimen school textbooks ; specialist books for H.M. Inspectors ; children's books. In 1903 Mr. A. E. Twentyman was appointed librarian and he prepared a classification scheme. The Library is now installed in a newly built wing of the Ministry of Education building in Curzon Street. It occupies three floors and at last permits adequate display of the majority of the 150,000v. About 3,000v. and pamphlets are added yearly. The collection is rich in histories of education, biographies of educationalists, and works on theory and principles of education, psychology, child study, youth services, adult education, vocational guidance, curricula and methods of teaching, with emphasis on comparative education. Over 300 periodicals are currently received ; a subject index to these periodicals is maintained. Together with reference books, indexes and guides, the library is open for reference by students of education (800-900 visitors a year, plus many more general enquiries). Some 13,000v. a year are loaned to staff of the Ministry of Education.

**9610 La Biblioteca Nazionale "Vittorio Emanuele"** [The "Victor Emanuel" National Library] *Bibliofilia*, 61 (2) 1959, 210-212.

As a result of public outcry, arising from all levels, the library is to have a new building. An architectural competition has been announced by the Ministry of Public Works in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. The new site

will be in the Castro Pretorio area and will be about 20,000 sq. metres in extent. Intense lobbying had been going on, at public meetings, in broadcast discussions and in the press, because numbers of scholars were being deprived of essential tools for their work and other libraries in Rome could not cope with the influx of readers who came to them when the Nazionale was closed down. There had been three main proposals concerning the site and a number of minor suggestions, some of them of a very bizarre character. The article lists a large number of references to periodical articles, from which the future historian of the library will be able to reconstruct the whole story of the battle which has raged round the siting of the new building. The minister has now promised to have the Castro Pretorio site cleared of the barracks which occupy it at present and it is hoped that rapid and constructive action will now follow.

**9611 The Royal Library at the Hague,** L. Brummel. *Higher education and research in the Netherlands*, 3 (3) 1959, 26-28.

A descriptive and historical account of the library, its national function, resources and services.

**9612 Banned books in the Lenin Library,** M. Futrell. *Lib. Rev.*, (131) Autumn 1959, 184-186.

An account of a visit to the Lenin Library in Moscow in September 1958, when the writer made attempts to obtain books by the principal condemned writers and politicians of the 1920's. It was found that books by the political figures were kept in the spetskhran (special store), and not entered in the main staff or public catalogues, while those by the literary figures were entered in the staff catalogue, but only partially in the public catalogue.

**9613 Povyshat kvalifikatsiu rabotnikov nauchnykh bibliotek** [Training of librarians in scientific libraries] Iu. Afanas'ev and A. Mamaev. *Bibliotekar'*, (6) 1959, 15-17.

The development of science in USSR brought with it increased demands on the service provided by libraries and librarians. The article shows how the development is reflected in the work of the State public library of M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin. Between 1957 and 1959 the number of readers increased from 106,000 to 111,900. The increase is especially marked among doctors and post-graduate students who number over 5,000. Undergraduates and high school students form a high proportion of 45,000; office and factory workers total over 16,000. The librarians have to know the stock well, be able to give quick and accurate bibliographical information, and be familiar with foreign languages. Some of the 8,000 postal enquiries dealt with during the last three years required real scientific research on the part of the staff. The staff is recruited partly from qualified librarians and partly from subject specialists. Both are given supplementary courses, the former in special subject fields, the latter in librarianship. In addition there are many language courses in both well- and lesser-known languages. The main Western languages, e.g. (English, German and French) are mastered by 600 employees of the library. [Abstracted from a Czech abstract in *Novinky knihovnické literatury*, 2 (3) 1959, 93-94.]

- 9614 The current status of the Government research report in the United States of America,** Mary Herner and Saul Herner. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (8-9) August-September 1959, 187-196. Bibliog.

This study arose from the working paper prepared for Unesco by Herbert Coblands on new techniques for the communication of knowledge, namely how the information in reports can be made to reach the widest audience. Three main methods are : (i) direct dissemination to interested groups ; (ii) publication in primary research journals ; (iii) re-publication in indexing and abstracting publications. The United States is one of the largest producers of government research reports. Research is performed by a variety of agencies on a contractual basis. A detailed review is given under the following heads : the Government Printing Office ; the Office of Technical Services (Department of Commerce) ; depository libraries, e.g. the Atomic Energy Commission ; Armed Services Technical Information Agency ; specialized information agencies ; publication in journals ; coverage by abstracting and indexing services (the results of a check on 11 of these are given). The importance of the Science Information Clearing House is emphasized.

- 9615 Roles of the State Library Agency in serving adult education,** Muriel L. Fuller. *Lib. Trends*, 8 (1) July 1959, 62-70. References.

Since 1951, experiment has been possible through special adult education projects of the A.L.A. For example, the American Heritage project, a discussion-group programme, showed that state libraries could help local libraries with leadership, dissemination of information, and in other ways. The staff who participated gained new skills, and were stimulated to provide more service to adult education. The role of the State Library in serving adult education is threefold. (i) It stimulates libraries at all levels to take part, e.g. state libraries can build up material from all localities for loan and exhibition, make films available and organise publicity (25 state libraries are members of the American Education Association). (ii) It offers training in adult education philosophy and skills, e.g. in-service training can be linked up with other educational establishments. (iii) It effects co-operation with other organisations, both state and local, which are concerned with adult education, e.g. friendly relations are established with state and other agencies, and gains are mutual ; and, where no adult education organisation exists, the state library may institute one.

#### UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

- 9616 Australian university libraries,** P. Havard-Williams. *N.Z. Libs.*, 22 (4) June 1959, 95-98.

The impressions of a three-week visit are given. The universities benefit from Australia's increasing prosperity, and facilities for research, especially in science, are good. Melbourne has a new library building, one is being put up in Adelaide and others are planned for Canberra, Sydney, Perth and Tasmania. Melbourne has 50 staff, Sydney 47, Adelaide and Brisbane 32 each. Salaries at the libraries visited vary from £A315 to £A2,100 for assistant staff, and from £A2,750 to £A3,750 for librarians. Professional training is on the English pattern, with preliminary and registration examinations. A thesis has to be

written for the highest qualification, the diploma. Library budgets, which have increased greatly in the last decade, range from £A35,000 to £A47,000. The situation is compared with that of Otago. Some brief comments are made on Australian library architecture and on various State libraries.

**9617 Suomen tieteelliset kirjastot 1957-1958** [Finnish research libraries in 1957-1958] J. Vallinkoski. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (8) October 1959, 198-201.

Helsinki University Library, Åbo Academy Library, and the School of Pedagogics in Jyväskylä concluded their large building activities. Oulu University was founded in 1958 and a librarian appointed. Liquid assets for the new library are 2m. Fmk. An Oulu University Research Literature Committee has launched appeals to the public in newspapers and circulars. The scope of activities of the new scientific library in Tampere has not yet been specified but it will obviously concentrate on technical knowledge, science and medicine. Annual "round table" conferences were arranged in Uppsala (1957) and Copenhagen (1958). Four librarians from each Scandinavian country and Finland exchanged experiences concerning journals and book acquisitions. The Finnish Research Library Association arranged a series of lectures which dealt with parchment fragments, incunabula, illustrations, typography, etc. More than 50% of the members attended lectures. The Scandinavian Library Meeting in Turku (1956) appointed a committee to prepare a co-ordinated plan for acquisitions among Scandinavian and Finnish research libraries. A preliminary agreement about general journals and arts literature was reached. Helsinki University Library will take care of Russian and Hungarian journals, Russian and Hungarian history, Slavic and Finno-Ugric linguistics, and literature concerning the feminist movement. Special committees are working to prepare corresponding acquisition plans in several fields of knowledge. Finnish research libraries received from USA so called "ASLA" (US PL 265, 81st Congress) funds to the sum of \$45,000 for acquisition of American research literature. The Council of Research Libraries allocated funds for 48 and 42 libraries in 1957 and 1958 respectively. Valamo Monastery Library was installed in Helsinki University Library. It includes 14,607 volumes and 271 manuscripts. The Finnish National Bibliography for the years 1952-1954 was published, years 1955-1957 are now in proof as far as the letter L. The foreign acquisition catalogue of Finnish research libraries was amended with a second volume for the years 1944-1950 and an index volume. In Helsinki University Library Publications Jussi Aro published *Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek zu Helsinki* and Toimi Melander an additional volume of her bibliography of biographical publications in connection with Finland in 1562-1713. An English edition of the guide to the research libraries of Finland was prepared in 1958. The Finnish Library of the Parliament published in its series *English, French and German Literature of Finnish Law in 1860-1956* by Veikko Reinikainen. The Finnish Documentation Society published a guide to technical libraries in Finland. Union catalogues of foreign journals in the fields of social sciences, medicine and arts are under preparation.

**9618 New university libraries in France**, Jean Bléton. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (5-6) May-June 1959, 115-119. Plans, photos.

In 1945 it was essential owing to war damage, the increase in the number of students and the growth of book stocks, either to erect new buildings or enlarge the existing ones. Seven completely modern university libraries have now been built, nine are to be reconstructed; schemes for others are in preparation.

Between 1949 and 1958 5,000m. francs were allocated for this work. The new Library of the Faculty of Science at Marseilles designed by F. Pouillon and E. Egger is described. (See *LSA* 9320). Photographs and plans are given of this library and the new university library of Makerere College, Uganda ; Purdue University, Indiana, and Harvard, Mass.

**9619 Die wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken und die Wissenschaft des 20. Jahrhunderts** [Scientific libraries and the science of the 20th Century]  
Gerd Tellenbach. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 6 (3) 1959, 181-193. Bibliog.

Speaking as a scientist to librarians, the author examines current library problems in relation to present day science. Commencing with Reginbert (d. 847 A.D.), he traces briefly library development to the present day, noting particularly the museum aspect of the collections. Science is regarded as consisting mainly of research, and this makes special demands on librarians with regard to stock redundancy, rationalisation of buildings, mechanization, administration, classification, and book selection.

**9620 Grundzüge der Entwicklung des Wissenschaftlichen Bibliothekswesens in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.** [Characteristics of the development of learned librarianship in the German Democratic Republic]. Werner Schmidt. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73 October 1959, Special number, 249-258.

The first task of learned libraries after 1945 was to eliminate the Nazi element from their stocks. A review of the twelve biggest general learned libraries, carried out in 1950, revealed that they had about 8.5m. books available for loan, and about 150,000 reference works. The fifteen college libraries under State control had a collective stock of 10.5m. books. Before the founding of the G.D.R. there were three main obstacles to the development of learned libraries : (i) the provinces did not co-operate ; (ii) the local authorities were more concerned with educational reform ; (iii) the librarians tended to have too provincial an outlook. In 1951 all learned libraries came under the direction of the State Secretariat for Higher Education. Standing commissions were set up to discuss problems and improve techniques. Staff training to work in learned libraries can take courses at Humboldt University, Leipzig Public Library, or the German National Library, East Berlin. In the building up of stocks much attention was paid to hitherto neglected Russian works, and to other foreign material. A special department of the National Library organises the exchange of material with foreign countries. Certain libraries set up special collections according to their circumstances, and the revised stock of learned libraries in the G.D.R. has increased by over 5m. volumes in ten years. The following tasks have been given priority : (i) the creation of good catalogues ; (ii) the revision of the German National Bibliography ; (iii) the publication of special bibliographies. Fees for using learned libraries have been restricted to an annual subscription of one mark. Despite limited space, reading facilities were increased by the introduction of microfilm readers. Conferences with librarians from other countries, and an exchange of visits, have been an important feature of post-war library development. Recent ministerial decrees on education have formed a legal foundation for the common structure of learned libraries.

**9621 Über die nächsten Aufgaben des wissenschaftlichen Bibliothekswesens der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.** [Concerning the next tasks of the learned libraries of the German Democratic Republic]. Kurt Brückmann. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73, October 1959, Special number, 259-276. References.

The main task of learned libraries in the G.D.R. is to raise the level of educational and research activity in science and technology. This particularly concerns technical and other college libraries, which have had little support in the past, and often lack staff with subject and professional knowledge. The conference is a good means of spreading knowledge of library methods ; and several are planned for the autumn of 1959, e.g. on the problems of subject cataloguing. It is essential if learned libraries are to fulfill their task, that they should make proper use of the Subject Commissions (*Fachkommissionen*) of the State Secretariat for Higher Education. These bodies exist to achieve a co-operative solution to all library problems, and have hitherto worked in an unproductive and sporadic manner. The more their experts become interested in co-operation, the more this interest will spread to learned libraries. There is a need, unsatisfied by *Z. f. Bib.*, for a new periodical devoted to learned libraries, for which the librarians themselves would feel responsible. A standing editorial committee, with a highly-placed official editor, has already been named ; and the periodical is to appear monthly as from 1960. The publishing of library textbooks, guides to libraries, bibliographies, and translations of such works from other communist countries, is going to be encouraged and organised.

**9622 Das wissenschaftliche Bibliothekswesen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik im Siebenjahrplan. (Perspektivplan 1959-1965).** [Learned libraries of the German Democratic Republic in the seven-year plan, 1959-1965]. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73, October 1959, Special number, 276-290.

The basic assumption behind the plans for learned libraries is that they exist, not simply to convey information, but to educate the working classes. The emphasis throughout is on co-operation and a strong central control. The Learned Libraries Section of the State Secretariat for Higher Education has created the following instruments to carry out its policies ; (i) the Conference of Library Directors ; (ii) the Scientific Adviser for Subject Guidance in Libraries ; (iii) the Adviser for College Libraries ; (iv) the ten Subject Commissions ; (v) the Working Party for Technical and Commercial College Libraries ; (vi) the Working Party of Officers of Social Information Centres (*Gesellschaftswissenschaftlichen Beratungsstellen*). The following measures are being taken on behalf of the librarians themselves ; (i) the Institute of Librarianship at Humboldt University trains librarians of learned libraries mainly in the disciplines of natural science ; (ii) technical colleges for librarians provide both scientific and technical instruction ; (iii) all learned libraries take pains over the training of their assistants ; (iv) staffs are being expanded ; and efforts are being made to improve working conditions. Much importance is attached to publications on library subjects, and to exchange of experience by personal contact, especially with librarians from abroad. Conferences are to be arranged every other year. Individual libraries are to be made responsible for building up special subject collections ; much material is to be acquired by means of exchange ; and a section of the German National Library is to see that everywhere the best use is made of existing stocks. Existing bibliographies are to be expanded and

developed ; and as from 1960 the general learned libraries are to produce alphabetic-subject bibliographies to help other libraries in book selection. Information services in technical colleges are to be linked with those of the central learned libraries. In lending, the aim is immediate service to borrowers on the spot, and the reduction of inter-library loans by means of photo-copies. Central binderies are to be set up in the general learned libraries.

**9623 Durchführung Ökonomischer Konferenzen in den wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.** [The organisation of economic conferences in the learned libraries of the German Democratic Republic]. Hans-Martin Plesske. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73, October 1959, Special number, 325-331. Bibliog.

These conferences are to be held, not only for the purpose of discussing expenditure, but of investigating what progress has been made towards current objectives. The first conference, held on the 19th November 1959, will judge whether the present seven-year plan can be carried out by 1965. Some of the problems to be discussed at these economic conferences are : (i) all aspects of administration ; (ii) staff training ; (iii) conditions of work ; (iv) improvement of methods ; (v) political education. (There follows a very long and detailed description of the procedure for a conference of this kind).

**9624 Die Aufgaben unserer Fachzeitschrift bei der sozialistischen Umgestaltung des wissenschaftlichen Bibliothekswesens in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik** [The tasks of our periodical in the socialist reformation of learned librarianship in the German Democratic Republic] Werner Dube. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73, October 1959, Special number, 290-297.

This periodical was founded for the following purposes : (i) publication of experience in library methods ; (ii) liaison between German learned libraries and the re-establishment of links with foreign libraries ; (iii) the establishment of closer relations with public librarians ; (iv) the discussion of ways of making literature available through public collections of books. The post-war division of Germany into two states called for a review of these functions ; for West and East German library services are now separate, except for an inter-loan system and a common union catalogue in the German National Library. The existing aims must be extended to include coverage of the state control of library work, and library relations with other socialist countries. In a socialist state it is considered essential that the librarian should be closely associated with the aims of the Party, and that all questions of library administration and bibliography should be reconsidered in the light of dialectic materialism. *Z. f. Bib.* is the vehicle for this work.

**9625 Das Problem der Minderwichtigen Literatur in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken** [The problem of less important literature in learned libraries] Oskar Tyszko. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73 (2) 1959, 85-99. Bibliog.

Large learned libraries have to accumulate books and periodicals outside their immediate fields of activity. Two ways of solving the resulting problem of storage are to withdraw little-used stock, or to put it in regional repositories. A third, the Bonazzi system described by Georg Leyh in 1911, is to keep certain classes of material apart, and only briefly catalogued. Certain national libraries, particularly liable to this problem of less important material, have adopted this plan. The Lenin Library uses it for such items as administrative records,

ephemeral reference works and graphic material. They number about 2m. items, closely classified, filed in pamphlet boxes, and catalogued by subject only. The National Library of Budapest has a broadsheet and pamphlet collection, of which only pictorial broadsheets and certain pamphlets of permanent, usually historical, value, are fully catalogued. The rest are filed in classified order. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris catalogues all items at present, but proposes to establish a special category for such material as company reports, statistics and finance, trade catalogues, travel brochures, book catalogues and other ephemera. Publications of corporate bodies are to be arranged by their place of origin, sub-arranged by series. The National Library of Florence has a system resembling that of the Lenin Library. The G.D.R. National Library is a working library rather than a collection centre, and is able to send to other libraries such material as school books, firms' prospectuses, and university dissertations that do not satisfy the library's criteria of selection. For the rest there are three main routines, two for monographs and one for periodicals, and other special procedures for less important novels, art exhibition catalogues and playbills. In all this it is necessary to take account of the library's purpose and selection policy, and the possibility that values may change.

**9626 Der Ausleihvorgang an den deutschen wissenschaftlichen Universalbibliotheken : eine Untersuchung an Hand von Arbeitszeitstudien** [Lending methods in German learned libraries] Franz-Heinrich Philipp. *Arbeiten aus dem Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen*, (17) 1959, 121p. Illus., diagrs., bibliog.

An historical sketch of German libraries and lending methods precedes a survey of the specific problems of this motion and time study, dealing with the issue and discharging methods, and the reservation and renewal of books in German university libraries. The theoretical aspects of these processes and the various current methods and records (e.g. triplicate and duplicate forms, vertical and horizontal files, punched cards and Hollerith) are discussed at length and in relation to contemporary requirements, and the question of the return of books by deposit is also examined. In order to assess the time, labour and expenditure used, an experiment was conducted in April 1958 with the co-operation of six university libraries, when the time taken for various processes by equally qualified staff was checked by stopwatch, and charted. Statistical tables are given for time taken for receipts, returns, sending out overdue notices, etc. The results from Cologne are critically analysed and the activities of one day taken as average, taking into consideration also trips to the stack, giving incidental information, etc. In Marburg, special check was kept on discharging routines. The analysis of the results is accompanied by statistics and diagrams, stressing again the saving of time by depositing books, and the saving of space by judicious choice of equipment. Punched card equipment seems to be the most economical from this point of view, and the use of slips rather than cards is recommended. After comparing the different routines and records, it transpires that it is essential in a large university library for a book to become available quickly both from the stack and at the counter, and that in the interest of efficiency, internal records should be simplified. On the basis of his experiment, the analyst concludes that depositing returned books saves the borrowers' time, space can be saved if routine processes and records are simplified, discharging should be done mechanically, vertical files and punched cards should be used for certain types of records, and in the interest of time economy, signature (name) files can be abolished.

**9627 The supply of books to university students ; 1. The librarian's viewpoint**, D. T. Richnell. (In *Working together*. Lib. Assn., London and Home Counties Branch Weekend Conf. Papers, 1959, 41-49).

This article confines itself to the working material of the undergraduate. The desirability of students providing their own material is false, particularly in the case of science students. The library should provide much needed material, and the writer suggests financing a loan collection (as in the Extra-mural libraries and the London School of Economics), by use of part of the students' book allowances from their local authorities. It would be best in any case if these allowances were given in the form of book tokens. The writer also advocates co-operation between External Degree lecturers and public libraries to improve public library stock for the use of External Degree students.

**9628 Queen's Building Library, University of Bristol**, C. J. Spittal. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (11), November 1959, 295-298. Illus., references.

The Engineering Faculty of University College, Bristol (established 1876) was transferred from the main University precincts to Unity Street in 1910, and in 1958 the new Engineering Laboratories were opened in Queen's Building. The library of Queen's Building forms a southern annexe to the main Engineering building. Its stock forms the combined collections of the engineering, mathematics and geology departments of the University, comprising 21,000 bound volumes and 5,000 reports. The library premises consist of ground floor, gallery and a stack room, intended to hold a further 45,000 volumes. The research stock includes a small but highly specialised section on suspension bridge design theory. The equipment and lighting of the library are also reviewed.

**9629 A simple charging method for a university library**, F. D. O. Fielding. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (11) November 1959, 298-300. Diagram.

The charging system now operating in the library of the University of Auckland, New Zealand, is based on the use of pockets with adjustable tabs and different colours (shown in diagram). This provides an efficient signalling system for indicating short-term loans, overdues, etc., even though 95% of all the cards for books on loan are in one classified sequence. The library caters for about 4,000 students, 200 teaching staff, and "approved readers". Costs have not been heavy : most material is on long loan and does not need pockets, and the library began with 2,400 pockets (200 for each day), costing £40 N.Z.

**9630 Documentation research in university libraries in India**, Anand Prakash Srivastava. *Ind. Lib.*, 14 (1) June 1959, 1-5.

The history of university libraries in India is traced from the days before 1919, when the universities had no libraries at all, to the post-1947 days of India's independence, when mere library-consciousness became instead awareness that from the library all teaching and research emanate. The Radhakrishnan University Education Commission made recommendations on qualified and unqualified staff and laid down the grades of professor, reader, and lecturer for the library staff. By accumulating and organising books, manuscripts, journals and other materials, the university library should serve as a valuable aid in the conservation of knowledge and ideas, and as an active force in teaching, research

and extension programmes. Through direct assistance to the lecturing and research staffs and through its own instructional activities the library should participate in the interpretative function of the university. By means of its documentation, bibliographical and reference services the library should help in the publication programme of the university. Students should have their reading material organised for them. Research workers require literature searching and bibliography preparation tasks to be performed for them. Documentation work for research involves depth classification, abstracting and cataloguing techniques of first class. Interlibrary co-operation is necessary within and without India. INSDOC has a great part to play.

**9631 Academic and research libraries in India**, Archie L. McNeal. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (3) May 1959, 243-246.

The 1947 constitution of India provided for compulsory education up to the age of 14 years within 10 years of its promulgation. As a proportion of these children seek higher education the universities must be affected. From 21 universities in 1947 there were 31 in 1953, many having enrolments of 30,000-40,000 students. Many of the new university library buildings are being designed by architects inexperienced in library planning. There is a shortage of fully qualified librarians. Library schools have no full-time faculty. Standards for librarians, the responsibility of the central government, do not in fact exist. The salary and status of the librarian is poor. Open stacks are a rarity; book collections and buildings are inadequate. The faculty appears to place little emphasis on books. Research and special libraries present a better picture, e.g. the Indian National Library, INSDOC, and others.

**9632 Ancora sulle biblioteche universitarie e sulle biblioteche speciali di facoltà ed istituti nella crisi dell'università** [More about university libraries and the crisis of faculty and special libraries] Aldo Adversi. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (3-4) July-December 1958, 20-25.

In spite of the recognised value of the library, many students reach degree standard without a knowledge of bibliographical methods. Too few libraries are open in the evenings, lending facilities are too restricted, and courses on bibliography or librarianship are poorly attended. "Library weeks", lectures and exhibitions provide good publicity, but the schools themselves should do more. Some university faculties or institutes have inadequate bookfunds, and some have no libraries at all. The staff are often inadequately trained. Either from neglect or lack of space notable collections of books are left in storerooms. Inter-library lending is hampered by the lack of a special postal rate. As yet there are no catalogues of the foreign publications in Italian libraries. Consideration of the modern tendency to specialisation leads to the conclusion that the faculty and institute libraries should be given priority, and that they should specialize in particular subjects. Improvements in technical equipment, and better selection and training of staff, are necessary. The unequal distribution of funds should be avoided, either by control by administrative councils or by ministerial regulation. Duplication should be avoided by the use of union catalogues or by the regular consultation of the central catalogue of the university library. The function of the university library has become complementary to that of the faculty and institute libraries, the latter providing recent works, specialised monographs and subject periodicals, and the former

general works, old or rare books, union catalogues, lectures, exhibitions and reading rooms. Centralised purchase and cataloguing, suggested by Guarino (LSA 8561) would delay the rapid service needed by scientists and lead to a bias in favour of the generally literary culture of the university librarians against the subject knowledge which the faculty librarians should have.

**9633 Impressions de Rome** [Impressions of Rome] Lucienne Meyer. *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 35 (3-4) May-August 1959, 69-77.

Experiences gained while at the library of the University of Rome, the Alexandrine, November-December 1958. Founded by Pope Alexander VII, opened in 1670, it has 700,000v., five reading rooms, stack rooms on three floors and the right of legal deposit for books printed in Rome. The National Library has 2m. vols. and is compiling a union list of Italian incunabula which has reached letter L (3 vols. 1949- ). It also contains a centre for bibliographical information for interlending and a union catalogue for all state libraries in Italy. The Vatican has 1m. vols., 6,000 periodicals, 100,000 incunabula, 70,000 mss. and a catalogue based on Library of Congress. Access is very restricted to the library which has an all male staff of 60. Old established libraries visited included the Vallicelliana (16th century, strong in history), the Casanatense (15th century, for ancient literature) and the Angelica, the first library in Rome to be opened to the public (in 1605). By contrast there is the modern library of F.A.O. (400,000v., 6,000 periodicals and an international staff of 30. Another modern library is the Consiglio Nazionale delle ricerche (200,000 v., 6,000 periodicals and legal deposit for all Italian scientific works.) The Centro nazionale di documentazione scientifica has facilities for documentary reproduction and translation. Patalogia del Libro (1938) does research into the preservation of books, maps, etc. and also photocopying. There is a preponderance of women in the higher posts. Opening hours are usually 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Staff are graded in three categories with no passing from one to the other. Legal deposit is the responsibility of the printer. Cataloguing rules are standardised in all state libraries.

**9634 Aufbau und Funktion einer technischen Bibliothek : Vortrag anlässlich des Besuchs der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der technischen und wirtschaftlichen Bibliotheken in der Bibliothek der Technischen Hochschule in Delft am 18. April 1959** [Development and function of a technical library : lecture on the occasion of the visit of the Association of Technical and Commercial Libraries to the library of the Technical University in Delft on 18th April 1959] L. J. van der Wolk. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 9 (3) August 1959, 70-77. Table, diagrs.

Documentary reproduction has resolved the conflict between conservation and loan of material. The publication of indexes to periodicals is reducing the differences between documentalist and librarian. No library can collect all the material it needs but now all can be helped by the teleprinter, documentary reproduction, air-mail, and inter-library co-operation. Lack of space is overcome by the same means. Shortage of staff may be overcome by more mechanization. Language barriers may be broken down by publishing translations, by central translating agencies and machine translation. The real problem is not in library science but in the impossibility of the scientist being able to read all the literature published. Here is a job for the documentalist as

a mediator between scientist and library. In Delft there are signs of all these new developments. Documentary reproduction plays a big part in its work. Co-operation with other libraries is apparent from the Dutch technical union catalogue covering 80 libraries and the union catalogue of the institutes of the University. The library is linked with Dutch and German libraries and the Manchester P.L. by Telex. The research department's programme includes improvement of the issue system by using punched cards ; the installation of automatic information telephones in various parts of the library ; investigation of the possibility of using computers in handling literature ; improvement of means of transport, especially in the stacks.

**9635 Tea for two : university libraries in New Zealand, 1945-1959,**  
F. A. Sandall. *N.Z. Libs.*, 22 (4) June 1959, 77-88. Tables.

A detailed survey is made in the form of a dialogue between a librarian and a young graduate. In 1948 the four libraries had from 50,000 to 90,000v. each ; in 1958, from 105,000 to 164,000v. The setting up of the University Grants Committee (1948) helped towards building the collections, but greater expenditure was needed. Professional schools did relatively well because their needs were more easily seen. Many valuable works are acquired as gifts, and exchanges are useful sources of material. Some departments formed their own collections with the aid of special grants. Librarians gained academic status in 1945, but in 1958 New Zealand still could not compete in the overseas market owing to inadequate salaries. Library techniques developed greatly, but pressure at the circulation desks meant the curtailment of other services. All libraries were short of space and expanded piecemeal. Some new buildings are planned. Co-operative acquisition has made little progress but interlibrary loans are very numerous. A survey should be made of learned library resources.

**9636 Looking ahead in university libraries,** K. A. R. Horn. *N.Z. Libs.*, 22 (4) June 1959, 89-94. References.

The growing number of students at universities in New Zealand and the opening up of more fields of learning will be reflected by increased demands on library resources. At present, undergraduate needs are met, although second copies of textbooks, which are often too expensive for students to buy themselves, are not bought. Teachers and graduate students are still without much of the basic reference and source material, while the requirements of research workers will never be satisfied without co-operation and specialisation. More guidance in the use of libraries should be given, and mechanical aids developed. Professional and clerical staff should be distinct. Stock needs to be built up systematically by subject specialists. An "information industry" will develop in association with the libraries.

**9637 Islossning ? De vetenskapliga forskningsbiblioteken 1958-1959.**  
**Föredrag vid SAB : s årsmöte.** [The university and special libraries in 1958-1959] Uno Willers. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (7) 1959, 492-497.

In 1959, an act of the Swedish parliament made available funds to bring the staff of the major libraries up to standard ; they had been under-staffed for a number of years, and a great deal of work was in arrears. A deposit library,

similar in organization and function to that at Boston, Mass., in the U.S. is being planned to hold rarely-wanted books of the Royal Library and some 15 other special libraries in Stockholm and Uppsala University Library. It will be a window-less structure, about 30 miles north of Stockholm. The Royal Library and the university libraries of Uppsala and Lund have received public grants of 0.5m. Swedish crowns each for new books ; the Gothenburg university library is receiving 370,000. In addition, gifts of books and manuscripts have been received from individuals and foundations. The work on the national bibliography : the alphabetic volume of the *Svensk bokförfteckning* 1941-1950 will soon be out, and a subsequent volume will appear in the autumn. The Union catalogue, *Accessionskatalogen* 1957 will be distributed in September, and the 1958 volume will be published in June 1960. Central cataloguing is being used by the university libraries of Uppsala, Lund, Gothenburg, and Umeå, and by the county and diocese library at Västerås ; it is on trial at the parliament library. Many libraries are remaining open until 11 p.m.

**9638 Zur Frage der Methode der Bücherauswahl in den wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken** [On the question of methods of book selection in academic libraries] Erik Gren. *Libri*, 9 (2) 1959, 69-78.

The problem of book-selection at a time of increasing publishers' output in particular in university libraries was considered at a conference of northern librarians held at Copenhagen in the autumn, 1958. The author reports the discussions together with his relevant experience in the Uppsala University Library. The differing aims of academic libraries (i) to complete subject coverage, and (ii) to supply information are established. In book fund allocation, the higher cost of scientific books compared with the arts must be taken into account and also the periodical subscriptions. An analysis under broad subject headings of expenditure on periodicals at Uppsala shows the higher proportion spent on the sciences; the greatest demand on the balance is for monographs on the humanities, theology, and sociology. The state of the budget at this point is the deciding factor on the purchase of older books for stock building. The most difficult problem is to select books within the subject groups ; to be able to supply all books asked for is a never attained Utopia; the answer lies in the quality of selection. The final choice from the comprehensive lists of material suggested by the academic staff, research workers and reviewers must rest with the chief librarian or the head of the order department. The distribution to these experts of information on books in their particular subjects is organised by the order department ; the head of this department is responsible for the general material and antiquarian books.

**9639 There is no end**, Robert Vosper. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (5) September 1959, 369-381.

A Frank K. Walter lecture on "Building a scholarly library" presented at the University of Minnesota, USA. After a brief tribute to Walter, book collecting in Athens and Alexandria and renaissance Italy is considered, followed by notes on the building of scholarly libraries in the USA from the time of Thomas Jefferson to the present day. The growth of some of the U.S. university libraries is noted and some notable accessions are mentioned together with their famous American collectors.

**9640 The development of the small college library in the Southeast [USA]** Charles H. Stone. *Southeastern Lib.*, 9 (3) Fall 1959, 113-118.

Early college libraries occupied a room somewhere on the campus and were conducted by a member of the faculty. From 1900 to 1920 Carnegie donated many municipal and college library buildings : later the Carnegie Corporation turned its attention to book collections and during the period 1930-40 grants were made and aid in selection was obtained through the Shaw bibliography of 14,000 standard works. This was published in 1931 and a supplement appeared in 1940. Other checklists of essential reference books and of periodicals were issued in 1940 and revised in 1946. From the 1920's the position of the library schools, which had been very small, was strengthened. The Southeastern Library Association was formed in 1922 and stimulated great development among libraries and improved the status of trained librarians. From 1919 committees have set up standards for college libraries and these have been revised at least seven times. The Southeastern L.A. co-operates with the Commission on Institutions of Higher Learning. Between 1905 and 1955 college library collections have multiplied six or more times.

**9641 The Research library and the scholar**, Henry Birnbaum. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (5) September 1959, 355-364. Bibliog.

A review, with 50 references to the American literature published since 1945, of selected views of scholars regarding research libraries. The problems considered include : (i) what do the views of scholars tell us of their needs ; (ii) how does the problem of library growth appear to scholars ; (iii) what do they think of current practices of cataloguing and classification ; (iv) what do they expect in terms of research assistance from librarians ; (v) what do they consider to be the attributes of the ideal librarian ; (vi) what are their ideas regarding the future of research libraries ? Three types of research library are identified : (i) special libraries serving a small area of learning ; (ii) university libraries undertaking to cover the whole field of scholarship ; (iii) special collections made up of rare and out-of-print materials dealing with the same or related subjects. Various definitions of "scholar" are given. It is concluded that no startling new suggestions for research libraries have emerged from the writings of the scholars. It is clear that differing types of scholar require differing types of service, therefore the librarian must define the policies of his library. The problems of special libraries and special collections are many but relatively simple compared with those of the university research library with its necessity to cover all subject fields. The needs of the social scientist differ from those of the natural scientist as do his views on the catalogues. Both groups disagree on the provision of research assistance, but some should be provided when required. Scholars will be able to depend on librarians for their future needs.

**9642 Research libraries and scientific publishers**, Richard H. Belknap. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (5) September 1959, 353-354, 382.

*Chemical Abstracts* is used as a case history to indicate the changes in reading and subscription habits which are increasing library operating costs and forcing periodical subscriptions up. In 1947 CA published 30,000 entries ; in 1958, 95,000. Operating expenses have risen but subscriptions have declined (17,500 in 1933, 15,600 in 1958). Subscription rates have inevitably risen. The growth in library services is largely responsible for the decline in subscriptions ; higher prices have also driven some subscribers away. Every scientist should subscribe

to some scientific or technical journal. Libraries providing unrestricted numbers of photocopies also help to reduce the number of subscriptions to a journal. The American Chemical Society hopes to reduce expenses and stabilise subscription rates by the use of new techniques, also adding some new services for a fee. An increased number of subscriptions would help, as would restrictions in photocopying in libraries.

**9643 College and research library contributions to adult education,** Arthur T. Hamlin. *Lib. Trends*, 8 (1) July 1959, 51-60. References.

In 1952, there were 843,923 people enrolled in the extension and correspondence courses of American universities and colleges. The college libraries have extended their services to these students, but much of the burden falls upon public libraries too. Unfortunately the colleges seldom state their needs in advance, although in some places special financial arrangements are made with the public libraries to cover adult students' demands. On the other hand, some academic libraries will lend books to people who do not do courses, but whose needs are not met by the public library. Surprisingly, little advantage is taken of these opportunities, except in large cities. Some large research libraries, e.g. the Folger Shakespeare Library, serve adult education through their exhibitions. The historical societies encourage study and publication; but the demands for books that they create are for the most part satisfied elsewhere. It seems that, with the expansion of higher education, public and college libraries will co-operate much more.

**9644 Encouraging reading by incoming freshmen,** E. J. Josey. *Lib. J.*, 84 (16) September 15 1959, 2571-2573.

While discussing plans for strengthening the general education programme, professors at Delaware State College decided that students should be encouraged to undertake more independent reading. The college librarian compiled a list of 25 books, chosen for their readability, intrinsic interest and universality of appeal, which was sent to all students accepted by the college. After joining their courses, 83 students completed a questionnaire, which showed that 75% read from five to eight of 10 novels, 74% read some of four historical and biographical works, 18% read at least one of three science titles, 10% read a volume of poetry, 39% read the social science titles. 65% of the students read three-quarters of the suggested books claimed as read following receipt of the list.

**9645 Technical services and the divisional plan at Idaho,** Michael Slama. *Lib. resources*, 3 (3) Summer 1959, 198-201. Bibliog.

Over a year ago Idaho University Library moved into a new building of modular construction, where it is now organised on a subject basis into humanities, social science, and science-technology, each department on a separate floor. Unlike some other American libraries the Technical Services Division (Catalogue, Order, Serials, Binding and Processing departments) has been retained and not dispersed among the three subject divisions. There is also a central public catalogue and circulation department. The writer claims that such an organization is more economic of staff, money and materials than dispersal of these services.

**9646 Future teachers learn to use the library**, Dorothy Spencer Fagerburg. *Lib. J.*, 84 (16) September 15 1959, 2574-2576.

Methods of instructing students at Illinois State Normal University in the use of the library are described. In their first week they are addressed by the Director of Libraries, and given the *Library Handbook*. Later, student guides take small groups on conducted tours of the library building. The next stage is three hours of formal instruction by the library science teaching staff, covering the card catalogue, reference books and periodical indexes. A fourth hour devoted to simple research methods is given to some classes whose instructor requests it. Students preparing to be high school teachers receive a further three-hour course, explaining the relationships of the teacher with the library, and acquainting them with sources for selecting library materials, especially in their teaching field. At graduate level a twelve-hour course in research methods is compulsory.

**9647 The Undergraduate library of the University of Michigan**, Frederick H. Wagman. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, 20 (3) May 1959, 179-188.

In the later 19th and early 20th centuries American universities were developing graduate schools and their libraries inevitably at the expense of provision for the undergraduate. The research library offered storage for large numbers of volumes, study cubicles for staff, seminar rooms for graduate students, and usually a large dimly-lit reading room for undergraduates. Staff was too busy to assist the undergraduate adequately. Various special rooms, e.g. for periodicals, were provided. Sometimes browsing collections were included. Particularly in the smaller universities and colleges the modular building and the principle of easy accessibility to the collections have made great changes in library planning in the last 20 years. The size of the larger libraries has usually prevented changes. Collections are relatively inaccessible and inadequate. Undergraduate teaching has been seriously affected. The faculty have had to rely on the lecture/textbook method of instruction because the use of secondary materials in the library is difficult. Librarians are not to be blamed; budgets are invariably insufficient. It is difficult to persuade the faculty that more copies of undergraduate texts should sometimes be bought at the expense of advanced research material. Harvard University was the first great university to provide a library expressly designed for undergraduates. Michigan University has had a similar library for over a year; other universities are following suit. Libraries in dormitories are inadequate alone. The Michigan library is an air-conditioned modular building on five floors, each of 240 by 120 feet. The entire book collection is on open shelves. Smoking is permitted and a coffee shop is provided. A group of study rooms, each for eight readers, is provided on each floor. One third of the seating is at individual tables, the rest at tables for four. Occasional informal groupings of lounge furniture break up the arrangement of tables. Careful attention to floors, ceilings and lighting has resulted in glare-free illumination and a very low noise level. The initial stock of the library was 60,000 v. and 150 periodical titles. A special listening room to seat 151, with 72 turntables and tape recorders, also an auditorium with film projectors have been provided. The Library has a staff of 10 professionals plus clerical and student assistants. It can seat 2,200 students and has been very well used. The general and branch libraries are now used mainly by graduate students and faculty. The new building cost \$3,105,000, the initial book stock \$200,000, and the processing of these a similar figure. The annual budget is \$138,000.

- 9648 Library service for freshmen,** Hugh Pritchard, and others. *Lib. J.*, 84 (16) September 15 1959, 2576-2578.

To overcome the weaknesses of these exercises, namely that the questions asked do not interest the students, and that the answers could most easily be found from another student, librarians and instructors at the University of New Hampshire have evolved a method which will direct attention to different parts of the catalogue, and to parts of general reference works of interest to the student. Students are asked to look up their family name in the card catalogue, and copy certain information from the entry, while a similar approach is made to biographical reference works. For other types of work, such as periodical indexes, the individual selects a subject of interest to him, copies out certain details, and then checks whether the article in question is obtainable in the library. This exercise has now passed the experimental stage, and has met with approval from students and instructors. Similar types of exercise have been evolved for special subject fields.

- 9649 Spacious temple of learning,** James Jones. *Pioneer*, 22 (4) September-October 1959, 3-7.

Description of Pius XII Memorial Library at St. Louis University, Missouri.

- 9650 Developing an AV program in a small college library,** Edith P. Stickney and Henry Scherer. *Lib. J.*, 84 (15) September 1 1959, 2457-2459. Photo.

The advantages of co-operation between library and teaching staff are shown in this description of the development of an AV programme in Midland College L., Fremont, Neb. The fund available for purchasing AV materials is divided amongst the instructors, but is spent only after consultation with the reference librarian, who maintains files of information on available material. The advantages of centralisation in this way, besides general economy, are the avoidance of conflicts over the use of equipment, the constant availability of information on AV materials, and the provision of adequate catalogues. The latter are briefly described.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

- 9651 Poznámky ke zlepšení práce knihovny pro nemocné** [How to improve library work in hospitals] Věra Protočková. *Knihovník*, 4 (9) 1959, 273-277.

The author is a special librarian of the medical library in Znojmo. She runs at the same time the library service in the maternity wards of the hospital and occasionally assists in other wards where the work is usually done by ward sisters. Books suitable for hospital use must not be heavy or of big size, should have a plastic cover and large print. Individual lights above each bed are preferable to central lighting in the ward. Each patient should be approached as soon as he enters the hospital and the wards should have small collections of books handy for the purpose. Afterwards the patient can be given choice from the main library through the catalogue. The librarian should be qualified and

should be given 1 hour a day, not 1 hour a week as at present, in which to do his work. Ward sisters should not be expected to take charge of library work in their wards automatically, but should be encouraged to undertake it voluntarily and should be suitably rewarded. Each book is equipped with two bookcards, one for charging the book up in the main library by writing the ward and date on it, the other for use inside the ward. Departments in which the patients stay for longer periods, such as TB, should get an extra allowance for book purchase.

**9652 Denmark's educational library,** John F. Ohles. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (6) July-August 1959, 250-251. Photo.

Founded in 1887 as a school museum to which books were rarely added at first. Soon book gifts, such as that of the Education Society Library in 1903, were being received. In the early 1930's the museum collection was largely transferred to other museums. Greater emphasis was placed on its function as a national centre for education, including the collecting of educational literature. By 1956 the library held 96,000v. and received 299 periodicals. Exhibitions, normally well attended, are also organised. Frequently revised bibliographies on educational subjects are supplied to teachers. Smaller, but similar libraries, inspired by the Statens Paedagogiske Studiesamling (The Danish Central Library for Pedagogics), are now springing up throughout Denmark.

**9653 The British Institute of Recorded Sound,** Patrick Saul. *Lib. World*, 61 (709) July 1959, 9-11.

(See LSA 6622, 6942). Soon after its invention in 1877, the phonograph was adapted by students of dialect, folk music and folklore for recording purposes, for there is no visual means capable of registering this sort of material with such accuracy. Specialist collections were soon set up in many parts of the world. The plan for the first comprehensive collection, the Vienna Phonogrammarchiv, dates from 1899 ; the largest such collection is that of the LC. In Britain, the British Institute of Recorded Sound was established in 1955, and its premises contain storage space for 150,000 records. Its present stock is about 40,000 discs and 300 tapes. These are never lent, but the Institute also operates the Central Gramophone Library (of about 8,000 records) which are available for loan to adult education lecturers, and to certain organisations and institutions.

**9654 London Library v. Cane (Valuation Officer) and Westminster City Council.** Lands Tribunal : Sir William FitzGerald, President. June-July 1958. *Ryde's Rating Cases*, 4 (2) 1959, 239-253.

The appeal of the London Library against its rating after 80 years' exemption was dismissed. The case turned upon the interpretation of the Scientific Societies Act 1843. While the sympathies of the writer in *Ryde's Rating Cases* are with the London Library, he agrees that the decision reached was the correct interpretation of the law as it stands. The case is discussed in detail.

**9655 The progress of the book exchange scheme.** *Private Libs. Assn. Exchange List* (19) October-November 1959, 1-2.

PLA set up an exchange scheme modelled on that of BNBC for private book-collectors in the summer of 1956, and a first report on its activities appeared a year later. Unlike the BNBC scheme, sale and exchange offers are included as well as lists of wants and free offers ; a special feature of the scheme is the

"specialist rota" in which details of free offers are circulated to specialist collectors likely to be interested, before the material is included in the general list. Accurate statistics cannot be kept, but about 33% of free, 25% of sale, and 10% of exchange offers are taken up, and 10% of wants satisfied, while between a half and two-thirds of items offered through the specialist rota are taken by the first member circulated.

- 9656 Railway libraries,** Alan Walbank. *Private Lib.*, 2 (5) August 1959, 65-70.

Following the opening of W. H. Smith's railway bookstalls in 1848, many publishers started issuing cheap series of novels bound in coloured boards, and costing between one and two shillings each. The first 'yellowback' appeared in 1853, and was designed by Edmund Evans, who was responsible for the design of many of the best issued. The 'yellowback' became very popular, but during the 1870's declined in appeal because of the growing sensationalism and lurid subject matter of the publishers' lists and the cheapening of production both in style and materials.

- 9657 Books in industry — 4. Rowntree & Co. Ltd.**, J. M. Myers. *Books*, (324) July-August 1959, 132-134.

The Technical library was established about 40 years ago to assist the managerial and technical staffs. Stock consists of : 10,000v., 300 commercial and technical periodicals, of which 50 technical ones are filed permanently, 14,000 pamphlets and 1,000 British and foreign patents. Each periodical is circulated according to a list of readers who mark articles of interest, which are later extracted and filed. The remainder of a periodical is retained for a period which varies according to content. Books and pamphlets are indexed by subject, author and title, and filed by DC. Other items are filed by accession numbers and indexed according to the library's own scheme. All leading newspapers and all periodicals are scrutinized on receipt and items of especial interest brought to the immediate notice of the specialist concerned. Bulletins are prepared and circulated among officials at intervals of approximately six weeks.

- 9658 The Royal Institution and its library,** K. D. C. Vernon. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (11) November 1959, 283-289. 2 illus.; references.

The Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, London, was founded by Count Rumford in 1799. It has associations with famous scientists and men of letters, among them Humphry Davy, Sidney Smith, Michael Faraday and John Tyndall. The first librarian was William Savage and the first printed catalogue was dated 1809 (the latest 1857). By 1857 the stock numbered some 30,000 volumes ; by 1950 it was overflowing its quarters and was in a state of elegant decline. Improvements between 1951 and 1955 included the setting up of a small lending library and of Library Circle meetings, and the classification of some 2,000 books by the Bliss classification, as a pilot scheme. Following the re-organization planned in 1955, the books in the Old Library have been arranged in the order of the 1857 catalogue, based on a scheme resembling Brunet's classification. The stock of the New Library has been re-catalogued and classified by the Bliss scheme. The titles of some of the older books and periodicals in the Library are mentioned, together with the activities of the Royal Institution in promoting a knowledge of science.

**9659 Workers' library at Jerusalem**, Shalom Yoeli. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (5-6) May-June 1959, 122-124.

In 1957, the Sifriat Hapoalim, established in 1940 and destroyed by fire in 1950, moved into new quarters covering 500 sq. metres in the building of the General Federation of Labour. The stock of 35,150 books for both general readers and serious students, consists of Hebrew, 27,520 ; English, 3,500 ; German, 1,500 ; Yiddish, 1,100 ; Russian, 700 ; Polish, French, etc., 830, arranged in a modified Dewey Classification. There are more than 3,500 regular borrowers, 75% being members of the General Federation of Labour. The central library is open from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m. while four branches are open for four hours a day on four days a week. In 1957 over 180,000v. were issued. The facilities available are described.

**9660 Padre Minozzi G : Ricordi di guerra, vol II. Le biblioteche agli ospedali da campo. Le case del soldato alla fronte** [Padre G. Minozzi War memoirs, vol. II. Field hospital libraries. The "Case del soldato" at the front. [Review]] Alda Angelini. *Parola*, 42 (4) July-August 1959, 354-355.

(See LSA 8787). The first three chapters contain an account of the events from Caporetto to the final victory in World War I. Then follows a long chapter on the "Case del soldato", which constitutes a first-hand document for the history of these institutions. Views of the troops themselves are given in an appendix. The author frankly discusses anti-clerical opposition to the "Case" as being the creation of a priest and describes the difficulties which arose when a military director was appointed as a compromise while Minozzi himself continued to exercise the only effective control. A good deal of the review is taken up with military and other non-library matters.

**9661 Organizzazione bibliografica della marina militare** [Naval library organization] Federico Turano. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (3-4) July-December 1958, 18-20.

The Central Library, in Rome, was founded in 1863. It has a bookstock of about 200,000 items, including atlases, maps, rare books, and a few incunabula. About 250 current periodicals are taken. The Central Library co-ordinates the work of departmental libraries, containing general works only ; branch libraries, containing scientific and technical as well as general works ; and special libraries, containing scientific and technical works only. There are also collections at naval societies and clubs, sailors' libraries and libraries belonging to the naval units. A quarterly bibliographical bulletin lists new accessions. Reference and lending facilities are available for both naval personnel and private students.

**9662 Studi e ricerche nella biblioteca e negli archivi vaticani in memoria del cardinale Giovanni Mercati (1866-1957)** [Studies and researches in the Vatican Library and Archives in memory of Cardinal Giovanni Mercati (1866-1957)] collected by Lamberto Donati. Florence, Olschki, 1959, 361 p. Illus., bibliog.

After the death of Cardinal Mercati, who was for a long time Head of the Vatican Library and Archives, L. Donati collected the following original works prepared by the staff of the two bodies. (Only translations of titles are given here). The Bishop of Barcellona, Pietro Garsias, librarian in the Vatican under Alexander VI, Anselmo M. Albareda ; Two lists of books for the Vatican

Library, Luigi Berra ; The letter of Walo, abbot of Saint Arnolf in Metz and Saint Remigius in Reims, to Gregory VII (1073), G. B. Borino ; For the *Textus Evangelii* given to Montecassino by Henry II, Augusto Campana ; The iconographic sources of some *urbinati* mss. in the Vatican Library : notes on the so-called *Tarocchi del Mantegna*, Lamberto Donati ; The Vatican Registers and their continuation, Martino Giusti ; The office of Bernardino Giraud, a judge at the "Rota" (1762-63), Hermann Hoberg ; Continuation of Enea Silvio Piccolomini to the Liber Augustalis by Benvenuto Rambaldi from Imola, Paul Künzle ; The French translation of the *Dizionario* by Gatetano Moroni, M.-H. Laurent ; The two *urbinati* mss. of the Montefeltros privileges, Luigi Michelini Tocci ; The clergy of the cathedral at Lucca in the 15th and 16th centuries, Luigi Nanni ; The reformation of the State Secretary by Gregory XVI, Lajos Pásztor ; Research on the two Roman Maffei libraries of the 15th and 16th centuries, José Ruysschaert ; Misfortunes and death of Vincent Raymond, the papal miniature-painter, Nello Vian.

**9663 Sokeainkirjasto** [Library for the blind] Elsa Bruun. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (9) November 1959, 230-232.

In 1890 Miss Cely Mechelin founded in Helsinki a society called "Books for the blind" taking her example from the blind library in Paris. In the first year the members prepared 16 Braille volumes. In 1898 the library had 314 volumes. Since 1894 loans to blind people in the country are mentioned in the annual reports. Nowadays 17,000 pages are copied in Braille by 30 volunteer members and 15 salaried blind workers who write from dictation. The youngest users in the library are pupils of 7-8 years of age from the blind school. They read folk-tales and stories. Later the boys read various adventure books and the girls their own girls' books. Older youth and adults favour historical novels. Fiction forms 70% of loans. Classics are found in the library, but also some recent fiction is annually added to the collections. The selection of religious literature is fairly large and good. History and biographies and travel books are popular. In 1958 the library consisted of 8,777 volumes plus periodicals and some occasional papers. The number of loans was 10,951 Braille volumes. The library has also school-books printed in the blind press and some music books. The society "Books for the blind" also deals with talking books. The state has lent tape-recorders to the war blinded, and the blind societies annually supply about 50 tape-recorders to their blind members. The Central Blind Association has a recording studio where volunteers read books on to tapes. These are then copied in the international centre in Paris and the copies loaned through the blind library in Helsinki. Before each recording is made the author's permission is obtained ; authors have been kindly disposed. Permission relates to the recording for the blind only.

**9664 Huomiota sairaalakirjastotoimintaan !** [Attention to hospital library activity!] *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (9) November 1959, 235-236.

The hospital library section of the Finnish Library Association arranged an information meeting for the representatives of the state and town officials, doctors, nurses, librarians and the press. The director of Helsinki town hospital branch library, Phil. lic. Sirkka-Liisa Meri specified the requirements of hospital libraries as follows : (i) the book collection must be selected with competence, not an occasional gathering of gift books ; (ii) the library needs continuous care, books must be kept clean and tidy ; (iii) the librarian has to take a book trolley regularly round hospital wards, to bring this miniature library to the patient's

bed ; (iv) the librarian has to be as well and carefully trained as other staff, he must be able to help competently in the choice of reading and also in systematic studies among long-term patients. A solution for the organization of hospital libraries would be that communal public libraries would take care of the local hospital libraries, as happened in Helsinki in 1945. Since 1951 all six town hospitals have had a branch library each, the number of loans was 112,566 volumes in 1958, which is c. 30 loans per bed. Tampere and some other towns and boroughs have followed the example of Helsinki. More difficult is the problem in hospitals owned by the state or by several local governments. The new library law is therefore much needed. Professor Viljo Rantasalo gave a doctor's view on hospital libraries : (i) a well managed library helps the patient's mental stability and supports the effect of the medical care ; (ii) the hospital library is especially welcome and useful for all hospital staff ; (iii) the medical library and its various departments need care by a competent person ; (iv) we must aspire to acquire workers suited to this special job.

**9665 Göteborgs sjukhusbibliotek** [The hospital libraries of Gothenburg]  
Maja Spångberg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (10) 1959, 749-751. Photo.

For more than 20 years, the hospital library has had severe housing problems. Despite this fact, the circulation has increased from 27,000 v. annually in 1938 to 86,000 in 1958 at the Sahlgrenska hospital alone. The total circulation in 1958 was 242,000 in all Gothenburg hospitals and nursing homes, public and private. In the spring of 1959, the library was moved from the basement to the 15th storey of the central building of the Sahlgrenska hospital, where it has a floor area of 2,250 sq. ft., nearly half of which is occupied by the lending department. The cost of furnishings and shelving, delivered by the Danish Reska Metal Industri, in light grey and oiled teak, amounted to 30,000 Sw.cr. By the windows are tables and chairs, accommodating 16 persons. There is also a small reference collection and some of the more important course books of the medical school and the training school for nurses. The library is open from 1-5 p.m. daily except Saturdays to out-of-bed patients and staff. There are also 3 offices, a small kitchen, and luncheon room. The library's total book stock is 45,000 v., part of which remains in the former basement library.

**9666 "Litteraturingenjören" och industribiblioteket** [The documentalist and the industrial company library] Ulla Gertz. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (8) 1959, 588-591.

There is increasing demand for the best possible recording methods and abstracts services for recent findings in scientific and technological research and development. Time studies conducted by the National Science information service have revealed that 50.9% of the total time needed for a research job were devoted to primary and secondary information. In Sweden there are company libraries varying greatly in size. Periodicals are the chief source, and relevant articles may either be selected and recorded by a librarian, or selected by someone on the technical or scientific staff and then recorded by a librarian. Present low salaries offered for library work have induced few scientists or engineers to apply for positions as librarians. Proposals have been made to find scientists and engineers willing to go into training for positions as documentalists. One solution may be to offer instruction in library methods during the basic training in engineering schools.

- 9667 Special librarians need not be parasites,** Elizabeth Ferguson. *Lib. J.*, 84 (19) November 1 1959, 3372-3374. Illus.

An article by Samuel Sass, "Must special libraries be parasites?" (*Spec. Libs.*, April 1959, 149-154) drew attention to shortcomings of special libraries in requesting loan of material, and to the failure of college and public libraries to use the resources of special libraries. Co-operation between the Business and Commerce Library of Greensboro, N.C., and members of the local Chamber of Commerce, by which these firms agree to make their resources available through Greensboro P.L., is now quoted as an example of the help which is available for the asking. Complaints that large public collections are "over-used" may merely reflect the rising cost of maintaining expensive collections. It is reasonable that heavy users in industry should share the cost, and examples of research fees and subscription services in large public collections are given. On the other side, the Upjohn Company Library, Kalamazoo, circulates abstracts from medical journals to local hospitals, and permits loans to local students following an approach from their college librarian. Informality characterises this arrangement, which succeeds because of a friendly understanding amongst librarians. The importance of personal contact in this kind of co-operation is emphasised. The special library serving a medium-sized organisation should not be expected to take part in a large scale co-operative scheme, but libraries of large research institutes should serve a wide public.

- 9668 Archives of America art,** Miriam L. Lesley. *Lib. J.*, 84 (16) September 15 1959, 2579-2581. Photos.

The Archives of American Art, Detroit, Mich., were established in 1954 to supply material on every phase of artistic activity in the USA. Documents of all kinds relating to American artists are collected, including letters, diaries and sketchbooks. Tape recordings are made of interviews with outstanding contemporary artists. Special collections illustrate the taste of a particular era, and include annotated auction and dealers' catalogues. The files of several firms have been recorded on microfilm, and several institutions concerned with art have co-operated in microfilming projects. The ultimate aim is to establish in Detroit a centre for the study of the history of American art. The resources of the library of the Detroit Institute of Art are shared, and any books acquired are handed over to it. Regular reports by the Archivist appear in the *Art Quarterly*.

- 9669 Program for troubled people,** William E. Ticknor. *Lib. J.*, 84 (18) October 15 1959, 3078-3080. Photos.

An experiment in the use of bibliotherapy for tuberculosis patients in Baltimore City Hospitals is described. Bibliotherapy is defined as a form of group psychotherapy, using books as a basis for discussion. The meetings are organised by the hospital librarian and a psychotherapist, who have distinct roles to play. The librarian points out what the author is trying to say, the psychotherapist relates this to the patients' personal problems. Titles for discussion are selected from the hospital library. There is more to bibliotherapy than psychotherapy in the technical sense, for it improves reading ability and stimulates interest in good reading, and discussions often incorporate literary criticism. Examples of discussions are quoted.

**9670 Managing a library with a library committee**, Effie N. Birdwell ; **Operating a library with a library committee**, Yvonne E. Greear ; **Libraries without committees**, Douglas C. Benton ; **Operation of libraries without library committees**, Herbert S. White. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (6) July-August 1959, 235-243.

Four papers presented at the Technical Session of the Texas Chapter of SLA on May 24th, 1958 and reprinted from its *Bulletin*. (10, 1958). Brief discussions of the advantages and disadvantages of library committees. Despite their differing emphases they inevitably overlap to some extent.

**9671 Jet age technical library**, Gilbert Kelton. *Lib. J.*, 84 (14) August 1959, 2253-2256.

The problems facing technical libraries are considered from an executive's viewpoint. Current scientific developments necessitate careful selection of material, to meet all reasonable needs within a reasonable budget. The amount of material invalidates arbitrary standards of accommodation and staff, and requires flexible plans for the future. Management's concern is with improvement of communication within the organisation, and with ensuring that the scientist has enough time to digest the information which reaches him. Current trends of interest to management are the development of 'single subject' libraries, automation, and the employment of "literature scientists".

**9672 Streamlined special library**, Margaret E. Madden. *Lib. J.*, 84 (14) August 1959, 2257-2260. Diagr.

The Monsanto Chemical Company's Inorganic Chemicals Division Library was reorganised in 1957, when it moved to St. Louis, Mo. The result was an improved service to an increased number of users, despite a reduction in library staff from four to two. Guiding principles were to make information in print available as quickly and economically as possible. A "Library Information Bulletin" was distributed to all users, outlining procedures and including sample forms. The methods evolved for various categories of material are described. Co-operation of the laboratory staff keeps routine and repetitive tasks to a minimum, and enables the library staff to make efficient use of their time.

**9673 Prison libraries**, Mrs. Lou Rose. *Lib. J.*, 84 (18) October 15 1959, 3073-3077. Illus., references.

The present state of library services in American prisons is examined. In federal penitentiaries the situation is encouraging. The selection policy for books and periodicals is liberal, catering for inmates with average literacy and those wanting good non-fiction. The loan of "doubtful" books may be withheld from prisoners with special problems, and a psychiatrist must approve all reading matter for those under psychiatric care. Staffing is less satisfactory, there are only ten librarians among 30 institutions. State penitentiaries are generally rather backward. In the Western State Penitentiary, Pa., quoted as a typical example, 9,500v. (60% fiction) were provided for 1,173 inmates. All acquisitions are donations, from individuals or from branches of the Pittsburgh P.L., and all must be approved by a civilian education director. The few classics in stock are in poor condition, the other books are outmoded, soiled or unpopular. Funds for purchasing periodicals may be provided in the future. Bibliotherapy is being tentatively used in a few institutions.

- 9674 Special women's collections in United States libraries**, Martha S. Bell. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (3) May 1959, 235-242.

A brief introduction precedes the list of 39 collections concerning (i) individuals and (ii) collective feminism. Each entry has brief notes.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

- 9675 Standards of public library service—library premises**, I.F.L.A. Public Libraries Section. *Libri*, 9 (2) 1959, 165-168.

The draft memorandum for discussion at Warsaw in September 1959 lists the amount of space needed to display lending stock, to allow reading and study of adult and junior reference books and periodicals for all sizes of community. Space for storage of books, materials and equipment, and staff work, rest and other facilities is also essential. Smaller populations need proportionally more space and equipment per thousand of population. The minimum stock is 6,000v. on the shelves. Calculations for a branch are based on the population it serves, but for an urban central library on the total population, ignoring branches. Factors : Total floor area. Population 10-20,000—450 sq. ft. per 1,000 population ; 20-35,000—420 ; 35-65,000—375 ; 65-100,000—335 ; over 100,000—300. The children's library should not serve a population of more than 30,000 since children should not travel far to use it, but it must be big enough to take a school class—50 sq. ft. per 1,000 population. Maximum 1,500 sq. ft. Shelving for open-access and stack stock should hold 1,350-1,500v. per 1,000 population. Maximum desirable open shelf lending library stock is 40,000-45,000v. In medium libraries open shelf space should be : 60% adult lending, 20% reference and reading room and 20% children's library. 4 seats per 1,000 population (1 in adult lending library (max. 50), 2 in reference library, 1-1.5 in junior library (max. 50)). Lending stations should serve groups of 100 or more within 2 miles unable to use other libraries or bookmobiles. Rural branches should serve 500 or over within 2 miles, and urban branches 5,000 or over. Populations of 500-1,000 people regularly frequenting a place need a part-time branch. 4,000 people need a full-time branch, except urban areas which should not have a branch for less than 15-20,000.

- 9676 An exploratory project for African libraries**, Elizabeth E. Hoyt. *Lib. J.*, 84 (20) November 15 1959, 3514-3516. Photos.

A project serving branches used by English-speaking Africans has been running since 1952. The first task was to discover details of libraries, examples eventually being found in 18 of the 21 English-speaking countries, the total number being about 50 systems. The Ghana Library Board is the largest group, followed by Nigeria. Some smaller libraries are run on a subscription basis, but non-members may read on the premises. The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union runs a library in Moshi, Tanganyika, which is mostly used by Europeans. The existence of a library is an important factor in enabling Africans to retain the literacy they acquire in school. Information was also required on the nature of reading matter provided, and whether the library is

used for purposes of propaganda. Examples are given of the wide variation in types of material required, but up-to-date reference books, geographical material and English classics seem generally acceptable. It is suggested that help could be more effectively provided if central clearing houses were set up in USA and Africa. Such a body in Africa could assist communication amongst native countries, which at present is almost non-existent.

**9677 Soutěž a úkoly lidových knihoven** [The tasks of public libraries] F. Novotný. *Knihovník*, 4 (7) 1959, 200-204.

Results of the 9th annual competition for the best public library were announced at a special meeting on May 26, 1959. The total stock of public libraries in 1958 was more than 15m. volumes, issues reached 30m. Proportion of non-fiction books was 30% of the stock and 11% of the issues. The average issue of a children's book was 4, fiction book 2, and non-fiction book 0.7. The main topics discussed during the meeting were : use of newspapers and periodicals, provision of agricultural literature, work with children, guidance of readers in the use of fiction books, how to bring more readers to the village libraries, organization of help in matters of library methods to smaller libraries.

**9678 Kaksivuotiskatsaus yleisten kirjastojen toimintaan kesäk. 1957 elok. 1959** [Survey of the activities of public libraries from June 1957 to August 1959] Kaarina Ranta. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (7) September 1959, 166-172.

Libraries have received generous public attention, e.g. in the parliamentary bills, press articles, and various cultural discussions. The number of library users in 1956 was almost 575,000 and in 1958 almost 700,000 ; the number of home loans in 1956 was 10.8m., in 1958 14.4m. The increase was biggest in towns, the average number of home loans per capita in 1958 was 6.2 in the towns, 4.7 in the boroughs, and 1.9 in the country. There is now at least one public library in every rural government area, their total number is 3,935. Unfortunately, the book collections have not grown in proportion to loans, the number of volumes increased by 10%, home loans by 33%. Some large libraries are suffering from lack of room ; 60 new library quarters were completed during these two years. The total funds increased by 30% in 1957 260m. Fmk. were used for book acquisitions and 280m. Fmk. for salaries. The towns used 485m. Fmk. for their 150 libraries, the rural government areas only 223m. Fmk. for their 3,600 libraries, and the boroughs 70m. Fmk. for their 80 libraries. The total of rural library funds equals the library funds of the capital. The obsolescence of the library law is to be blamed for the disproportion ; in 1957 state aid was 71m. Fmk., approximately 30% of the library funds in the rural government areas, 7% in the boroughs, and 1% in the towns. Co-operation between public libraries and schools and workers' educational institutes has made progress, as well as other forms of public relations activity, e.g. lectures, reading study groups, study guidance, children's story-hours, AV performances and special circles. The training of part-time rural librarians was increased from ten days to two weeks and three courses were arranged. The number of applicants to the library school exceeded the number of places by two times in 1958 and three times in 1959. State Institute for Public Libraries arranged 11 library meetings and three conferences in different parts of the country. The Library Association arranged a three-days' study course in connection with the National Book Week.

**9679 Numerot puhuvat** [Figures speak] *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (5) May-June 1959, 124-125.

The following figures are given : (i) the number of libraries, their patrons, loans, total funds and state aid in 1938, 1947, 1952, 1955, 1956, 1957 ; (ii) a comparison of the state aid for libraries, workers' educational institutes and people's high schools in 1938, 1950, 1956, 1958 and 1959 ; (iii) examples of the increases in the state budget from 1958 to 1959 ; (iv) some comparative millions in 1957 : the library funds of Helsinki town and Finnish rural areas, state aid for all libraries and for Helsinki workers' educational institute ; (v) state aid for public libraries in Scandinavia in 1958 and 1959.

**9680 Entwicklung des allgemeinen öffentlichen Bibliothekswesens der DDR 1947-1958** [Development of public libraries in the German Democratic Republic] *Bibliothekar*, 13 (6) 1959, 595-598.

A statistical survey published by the Central Institute for librarianship. Total number of public libraries : 3,935 in 1947, 11,171 in 1958. Localities with a public library : 30-40% in 1947, 96.6% in 1958. Libraries staffed by professional librarians : 779 in 1954, 1,179 in 1958 ; by voluntary workers : 9,447 in 1954, 9,304 in 1958. Juvenile libraries : 529 in 1956, 688 in 1958. Total of readers : 677,387 in 1947, 1,995,393 in 1958. Readers to population : 3.6% in 1947, 11.4% in 1958. Analysis of readers in 1957 : 30.9% under 14 years of age, 69.1% adult readers, of which 18.7% are young people under 18, 55% employed, 45% not employed. Stock : 2,680,295 in 1947, 10,669,762 in 1958. Number of volumes per reader : 3.9 in 1947, 5.3 in 1958 ; per head of population : 0.14 in 1947, 0.61 in 1958. Composition of stock in 1957 : 33.7% non-fiction, 46.2% epics, lyrics and drama, 20.1% juvenile. Issues : 10,310,195 in 1947, 33,879,336 in 1958. Number of issues per head of population : 0.5 in 1947, 1.9 in 1958 ; per reader : 15.2 in 1947, 17 in 1958 ; per volume of stock : 3.8 in 1947, 3.2 in 1958. Analysis of issues in 1957 : 15.2% non-fiction, 53.0% epics, 31.7% juvenile. Expenditure : 16,729,295 DM in 1954, 24,850,197 DM in 1958. Expenditure per head of population : 0.99 DM in 1954, 1.43 DM in 1958 ; per reader : 11.69 DM in 1954, 12.45 DM in 1958. [Abstracted from a Czech translation in *Novinky knihovnické literatury*, 2 (3) 1959, 89-90. Only first and last figures are given in this abstract, for the years between see the original article.]

**9681 Library achievement : a public man looks at the public library,** Anthony Barry. *Leabharlann*, 17 (3) September 1959, 89-96.

Irish local authority libraries spend 27d. per head and 1 in 16 use the library compared with Great Britain's expenditure of 73d. per head and where 1 in 3 use the library. Castleton Bere, Cork County, with a population of 6,800 and a branch open 12 hours a week containing 2,000 books, is compared with the County as a whole, thereby showing that the meagre service offered is greatly appreciated by its 10% readers. A sample of 140 people from a city with an expanding library service showed 21% using the library service with housewives, juveniles and clerical workers in the lead. From this, it is inferred that the potential readers are there, although books and libraries are shamefully neglected. The Roberts report is equally applicable to Ireland. Although the Library Council was established in 1947, it has only put forth recommendations for municipal and county libraries and annual reports applying to the Central Library for Students ; and there has been no central direction except

through the Library Association. Someone must define a policy and produce a plan for library development. It can only be done by stressing the importance of literacy in the public's mind ; investing money in libraries, setting up virile committees (14 counties do not even have Library Committees) and producing annual reports showing success or failure, and future hopes.

**9682 Il problema delle biblioteche di enti locali** [The problem of municipal libraries] Simplex. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (3-4) July-December 1958, 1-6.

Throughout the country the supply of books and libraries, especially popular libraries, is inadequate. To remedy this, it is not government support of the large national libraries that is needed so much as local initiative. Two possible solutions are the institution of lending networks and the foundation of municipal libraries. The fifteen lending networks operating at present consist of varied collections of books sent at short intervals even to sparsely populated areas, for example, by bookmobile. Existing state, provincial or municipal libraries serve as centres. Two practical inconveniences are the expense of transport and the fact that certain books, especially reference books, which ought to be permanently available even in small places, have to be transferred from one place to another. So the network is only a provisional solution. Each municipality ought to have its own library, but this raises the problem of book purchase, premises and staff, all of which are costly. The author advocates the passing of a law making it obligatory for each municipality to assign 1.1% of its income to the library. In the meantime each commune should make a start as best as it can, perhaps with the help of donations for the initial outlay, and allot a regular sum to ensure the continuance of the project. The problems of premises and staff are less serious, for at the beginning a room in the town hall or a school could be used and a teacher or other employee could act as librarian. The ideal would be to have professionally qualified librarians but the ideal is not yet within the reach of the smaller communes.

**9683 Essenza e compiti di una biblioteca** [Essence and tasks of a library] G. Manfré. *Il libro cattolico*, 10 (5) September-October 1959, 18-21.

The idea of a popular library is not yet well known in Italy : in fact in a conference held in 1948 at Palermo each report gave a different definition of it. According to the USA and United Kingdom examples, the popular library is the real public library, where every kind of reader may find interesting books. The principal form of a popular library is the municipal one. It must be composed both of learned and recreational works, allow the readers free access to the shelves, and, nowadays, be supplied with AV aids. It must have at least two rooms and about 20,000 books. 2,250,000 lira are necessary to create a municipal library and about 1m. a year for its upkeep. In Italy these expenses can only be found by the Communes having 100m. balance a year ; for others the Public Instruction Ministry has created a lending books system through Italian provinces. The bills regulating popular libraries are no. 383 issued March 3rd 1934 and a circular issued January 9th 1954.

**9684 Biblioteche popolari e biblioteche infantili** [Popular libraries and children's libraries] A. M. Rumi. *Parola*, 42 (4) July-August 1959, 317-325. References.

This is a chapter reprinted from *Il fanciullo e le biblioteche* (Libraries and the child) published by Casa Editrice Giuseppe Malipiero in Bologna. The library is important among the various means used in a free and child-centered system

of education giving full scope to the developing personality of the child. Hence children's libraries first arose in those countries where advanced methods of education were called into being by progress in psychological and auxological knowledge and by changing social conditions. Cabel Bingham created the first known children's library in the USA in 1803 and the first in England was set up in Manchester in 1861. A reading-room with accommodation for 700 children was set up at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1877. The new social ideas if not the educational ones were also behind the spread of popular libraries. In Germany as early as 1797 Heinrich Stephani advocated public libraries in his *System der Erziehung* (System of education). In Italy the movement began towards 1900 for hitherto there had been only the great depository and collecting libraries. The connection between popular and children's libraries was seen in the last article of the Instruction of 1911 which referred teacher-librarians to Ettore Fabietti's *Manuale per le biblioteche* (Library manual) of 1909. The first popular library in Italy was organized by Antonio Bruni at Prato in 1861 (200 members and 4,000 vols. by 1869). In Milan a popular library had 20,000 readers and 12,000 vols. in 1878. From 1880 until about 1904 no advance was made. In 1908, following a government-supported conference in Rome, several associations of popular libraries were set up in big cities, while from 1917 onwards there was direct government action in favour of popular and school libraries. In 1926 effective inspection was instituted and the National Institute for school and popular libraries was set up, under the Ministry of Education. This now has affiliated to it 5,438 school libraries, 9,000 popular libraries (about 5,000 with children's sections), 1,500 special libraries and 300 orphanage, prison and Scout libraries. Where the Institute cannot function the National public reading Service operates in conjunction with the Director General of Academies and Libraries.

**9685 The Jamaican library service**, Hazel E. Bennett. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (5-6) May-June 1959, 120-121.

The joint premises of the Library Service Headquarters and the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library were officially opened on 30 July 1958. Jamaica, the largest British Caribbean Island, has  $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. inhabitants (descendants of Europeans, Africans and Asians). The first Government-sponsored library started 80 years ago with the founding of the Institute of Jamaica. The first free public library began 20 years ago in the Parish of Manchester. The Library Service was established by law in 1949, the British Council having offered to contribute £70,000 over 10 years; the parish councils agreed to contribute towards the cost of local maintenance. There are 13 parish libraries, 4 branches, 95 book centres and a service to schools. Total bookstock is 184,000 volumes, with 82,807 readers.

**9686 Public library development in Peru**, Antonieta Ballón D. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (8-9) August-September 1959, 184-186.

The basic features of the 1957 programme drawn up with the help of Dr. Jorge Basadre were: (a) the preparation of a handbook giving elementary instructions for library organization and administration with reference to actual conditions in Peru—(*Pequeñas bibliotecas públicas. Normas elementales para su organización y funcionamiento*) ; (b) the preparation of special book lists ; (c) the selection of 20 municipal libraries in the provinces (including Tacna, Ica, Arequipa, Huancayo, San Isidro) and 3 at Lima (Miraflores, La Victoria, Barranco) for special assistance ;

(d) the establishment of a pilot public library at the industrial and commercial seaport of Callao, opened in 1958 ; (e) the setting up of a mobile library of technical books to serve workers in 16 groups of factories. The plan is being financed by the Special Fund for Public Libraries (Law No. 10847). A mobile library has been presented by Unesco.

**9687 A travelling library for the Solomons,** W. A. Allison. *South Pacific Commission Q.*, 9 (3) July 1959, 38-39, 48.

In 1957 the Administration of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate sought the aid of the SPC in setting up a travelling library. The books were not to be school books, but were intended to cater for the reading demands of educated Solomon Islanders. The pattern of taste set nice problems in book selection—the first preference was for stories of the Pacific followed by simplified editions of stories from outside that area ; then books on the customs, etc., of other peoples, especially those like themselves. Books produced for European readers were often not liked because much of the content is beyond the comprehension of the Islanders. Ex-Army ammunition boxes suitably treated, served well as book-boxes. The SPC voted £1,000 for the project provided that it were regarded as pilot undertaking ; similar ventures may be undertaken elsewhere when the snags have become apparent and can be overcome.

**9688 Library for cultural initiation in Spain.** *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (7) July 1959, 147-148.

In March 1957 the Commissariat for Cultural Expansion of the Spanish Ministry of Education inaugurated a large travelling library, the Library for Cultural Initiation. This is a lending library which supplies boxes of 15 volumes sent by post, chiefly to primary schools. At present, there are 24 separate 'lots' with 500 identical boxes for each lot. They consist of simple books on agriculture and domestic economy, geography, travel, natural history, history and adaptations of long works or stories. The books are read by both children and adults of the scattered rural population as a means of recreation and education and to prevent them lapsing into comparative illiteracy. In its first 14 months the LCI books reached 5m. readers. The service is provided at a very low cost, about half a peseta per reading. The Library is supplemented by a section for teachers. The staff and organization are described.

**9689 Att tänka om. Folkbiblioteksåret 1958/59. Föredrag vid SAB : s årsmöte i Umeå 1959** [The public library year 1958-59. Address before the annual meeting of the Swedish library association 1959], Bengt Hjelmqvist. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (7) 1959, 498-507.

Today there are only three small communities in Sweden having no public library facilities. These communities represent 0.06% of the total population. Surveys show that in areas supplied with excellent public library systems, reading interest tends to be great. Thus in matters relating to cultural values there is a pronounced need for re-evaluation. The present desire for an even higher material standard is not set off by interest in raising the cultural level. But even though it seems difficult to obtain money for cultural institutions, there are also encouraging signs. In several communities, new library buildings have been built, or are nearing completion. At the Malmö P.L., television programmes

have been introduced as an experiment to prepare the way for educational TV. The regular TV programmes, however, have caused circulation figures to go down considerably, except in the far North, where TV reception as yet is poor, in children's departments of public libraries as well as in school libraries. Yet, the total circulation shows an increase of nearly 3%. The efforts to raise the level of library efficiency have been continued. A lending centre is being planned, as well as a continuation course next summer for part-time librarians in small communities.

- 9690 Evaluation of library services,** Leon Carnovsky. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (10) October 1959, 221-225.

The basic question is 'What is the library for?' The ALA Standards formulated in 1943 and 1956 emphasize the educational and informational functions of the library and the importance of significant reading matter. Evaluation must take account not merely of size but of the nature and quality of collections. A discussion is given of the ALA standards for book collections and staff. Personnel also must be evaluated in terms of the library's purpose. Per capita and other methods of financial evaluation are reviewed. The true basis of adequacy must be the cost of the library's actual or desirable programme. The unimportance of the circulation count is emphasized. The application of the Survey is valid chiefly for libraries in the United States. Purposes may vary in different countries and with them methods for evaluation. Each librarian must decide the proper goals for his library based on his potential readers.

- 9691 The contribution of the American library to the pursuit of excellence,** Arthur S. Fleming. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (9) October 1959, 763-765. Illus.

The overriding object of the educational profession is the pursuit of excellence, and the American nation has not followed this object in either the theory of communication, or political science. Lip service only is paid to libraries, which are at the centre of any educational activity; and the demagogue is allowed to flourish. Although the federal government's proposed expenditure on rural library services is \$7.5m.—the full amount authorised under the Library Services Act—more could be done by the pressure of interested groups, such as the ALA or individuals. The federation, the state, local government and private groups should all accept and share their due responsibility for library work. Steps should also be taken to improve the library profession from the inside, by attracting more recruits through better salaries. Adult education can, and must be, broadened to include the concept of the excellence of knowledge of world affairs through the work of the libraries.

- 9692 New public library statistics,** Rose Vainstein. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (9) October 1959, 784-785. Illus.

*Statistics of Public Libraries : 1955-56* is a 42-page textual criticism published by the Office of Education, in June, 1959, in the *Biennial survey of Education*. Constant references are made to the ALA's 1956 public library standards, so the study is evaluative. The sections include statistics of population, income, expenditure, personnel, book stock, circulation, bookmobile service and reference use.

**9693 A report on the State Aid Bill (AB 1985) Whence defeat?** Karl Vollmayer. *Calif. Lib.*, 20 (4) October 1959, 244-245, 260-261.

The California State Aid legislation was introduced on March 11th, 1959, and successfully passed the Assembly Education Committee but was amended by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and subsequently defeated by the Senate Education Committee. In its original form it would have cost the State \$2-3m. in new expenditures and this was probably the main reason for its defeat. In its amended form, as a straight policy bill, it failed mainly because librarians did not adequately communicate their feelings on the subject, there was insufficient time available to properly examine the bill, and its opponents were extremely vocal although representing a minority. Most of the opposition seemed to be based on fear of State authority, confusion regarding the provisions of the bill and lack of understanding of the total library needs of the State. It is probable that many libraries at any rate will want to apply some of the standards in the bill to their own libraries.

**9694 Good harvest for libraries in Missouri,** Edna E. Bothe. *Lib. J.*, 84 (17) October 1 1959, 2872-2876. Photos.

Missouri State Library has operated a bookmobile service since 1947, and since 1951 has organised demonstration service in 17 counties, of which 11 have voted for permanent service, and 8 have federated into four regional library units. These demonstrations were incorporated in the Missouri State Plan, and in 1959 resulted in the establishment of two new regional libraries, each including three counties. The purpose of the demonstration is to enable a library with adequate staff and resources to show an adjoining area that good library service can be extended to it. Under Missouri law, all library service must be established by referendum, and following a popular vote, the county court appoints a library board. Regional libraries are established by legal contract between counties, their library boards being the combined boards of contracting counties. The steps in a successful demonstration are : (i) careful study of area ; (ii) creation of a demand for the demonstration ; (iii) a county-wide meeting, which requests the service, undertaken to publicise and support it, and appoints a steering committee ; (iv) the service begins, care being taken always to emphasise the essentials of a good service, especially the advantages of regional libraries ; (v) the timing of the referendum should be carefully considered.

**9695 Paramus initiates co-operative action,** John Harley. *Lib. J.*, 84 (17) October 1 1959, 2877-2879.

Bergen County, N.J., includes over 50 library authorities, many providing a poor service. The Board of Paramus Free P.L. decided to explore possibilities of co-operative action. Proposals for a subject specialisation scheme were agreed, and should improve resources of individual libraries. The scheme is to start on 1st January 1960, and a guide for the five co-operating libraries includes the following points. (i) In their fields of specialisation, based on DC, libraries are encouraged to include periodicals and other non-book material ; (ii) readers may use their tickets for books provided under the scheme, without charge at any co-operating library ; (iii) other libraries may be permitted to join the scheme ; (iv) a list of books provided under the scheme is to be prepared at the end of each year. It is intended, once legal difficulties have been overcome, to put the scheme on a more formal basis by federation under State library law, and it will then be called the Mid-Bergen Federation of Free Public Libraries.

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice**

**9696 Forbedret bogspredning — bedre læsevaner?** [Better book distribution — better reading habits?] (In Danish)], Carl Thomsen. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (8) 1959, 579-581.

Is it always true that readers of fine literature are also good readers? Good reading habits are not in the first place dependent on *what* we read but on *how* we read. There is great difference between passive reading, for entertainment, and active reading, to increase one's knowledge about some subject. Access in public libraries to "real" books is a primary condition for stimulation of intellectual interests. Due to the very great number of books published every year, expert book selection for public libraries is gaining importance. Individuals can rarely acquire or house all the books they wish to read; as a rule they may own only certain essential books. One prerequisite for good book buyers is public library systems everywhere. To educate individuals to become experienced in the selection of their own book collections may seem remote from the original intent of public libraries, e.g., that of providing access to books to those who otherwise would have had no opportunities to obtain books. Today, public libraries, together with public schools, are by far the most significant cultural contribution by society to citizens. The pedagogic task of the public libraries in the next generation will be to select, to direct, and to make vivid.

**9697 Censorship**, Louis A. Kenney. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (3) August 1959, 222-224.

Censorship is an attempt to control conduct by withholding ideas expressed in print. Librarians have become so accustomed to the practice that they are hardly aware of it. They often fall into it during book selection. Evidence that librarians are the chief censors in American public libraries was presented in a research study of book selection made in 1958 in California (findings are tabulated). Many a librarian must submit each book title to the board for approval before ordering. Some board members believe it is their duty to be guardians of community morals. Self-appointed guardians of moral, political, social and economic orthodoxy are in every community and demand the withdrawal of books they have heard are scandalous or harmful. The reason librarians and others should not be allowed to ban obscenity is that there is very wide disagreement as to what is obscene. Patriotic societies have pressed and threatened librarians. They list great persons as controversial or subversive and demand the withdrawal of their books. To do so without attempting to explain why these demands are wrong would be not merely to emasculate the book collection but to become a rank censor and a party to anti-intellectualism. In a democratic society the people have the right of access to reading matter according to their own taste.

**9698 Paperbound books in the smaller library**, Gladys Mitchell. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (3) August 1959, 199-200.

The better paperbacks fill several needs when used with hard-bound books. They provide extra copies of books in great demand and cheap extra material on various subjects for the use of students. They make possible the purchase of material long out of print. They fill the need for wide coverage of many aspects

of science where rapid advances in knowledge make books quickly out of date and provide an inexpensive way of satisfying the needs of the reader whose special interests call for books of little popular appeal. Borrowers use paper-bound books when the material is found by the librarian but a reader is not as apt to go to a paperback on his own initiative. Demands for fiction created by films or television can be satisfied cheaply. Regarding reader attitudes, if the person is seeking information it makes little difference whether the information is found in hard or soft covers, but if reading for pleasure, the hard cover is preferred.

**9699 The place of rare books in the general library,** Redmond A. Burke and Frances J. Brewer. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (3) August 1959, 225-226.

Rare Books departments or rooms are being established in many larger and smaller institutions. It is part and function of any library and is only natural in caring for and developing a steadily growing collection. The reasons for establishing a Rare Books collection are : (i) segregation of valuable and rare material ; (ii) gifts ; (iii) the desire to assemble historical and source material in one special field of knowledge. The curator of a Rare Books collection is a modern librarian in every sense and wishes to share his books with the public as much as do his colleagues in other departments. The users of the Rare Books collection include students and researchers. It is not a small independent library but part of the general collection containing important research material in all fields. The curator should be as informed and interested in the activities of all other staff members as they should be in the Rare Books room.

**9700 Richmond Hill Public Library 1852-1959,** Fred C. Israel. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (3) August 1959, 220-221. Photo.

From an Association with 54 members in 1852, the library has developed to a circulation of well over 80,000 in 1959. In 1957 adequate service was no longer available in the existing rooms. In 1958 a new building was under way on a new site. Room for expansion and adequate storage were key points in the planning. Designed on the open plan there is an atmosphere of spaciousness and light which is also carried into the design of the flexible charging and registration area. The furniture provides a rich dark base against the light walls and strong colour accents. Shelving is of steel with teak wood trim adding to the light, open feeling, and is cheaper than wooden shelving. The lower floor features a community room to seat 100-150 which will also double as an art gallery. Also on the lower level are staff rooms and a stack. Present shelf capacity is 14,000v. Construction and furnishing costs are given.

**9701 Aktiv spolupracovníků -cesta k úspěšné jí práci OLK** [Voluntary workers in the district library of Znojmo] Milan Slavík. *Knihovník*, 4 (9) 1959, 268-271.

The library is staffed by 4 professional librarians and receives the help of 250 voluntary workers. In 1958 its issues totalled 127,000, of which 12% were non-fiction books. During the same year it organized 523 discussions and literary programmes with a total attendance of 15,000. At the beginning of their last school year the students of the local school are given talks on extension work, the aims of the cultural revolution, and about the work and organization of public libraries. They are then grouped in twos and each couple is given several tasks. They take a brief course in the practical work of the library, lead

one discussion on a given book in the children's department and several others in classes and Pioneer groups. Teachers are present at the discussions which are evaluated like other parts of the student's training. The same students also organize reading circles for preparation for the Fučík's Badge (a national award given to children for reading a set list of books) and take their literary programmes to the villages. Students from other schools do readings from books in hospitals. Teachers, of whom there are about 100, act as readers' advisers in the children's department, conduct discussions, help with book selection in their own subjects, compile bibliographies and prepare displays. Some of them are trained in library routine. A special group are instructors for villages whose task is to re-organize libraries in all villages of the district. Voluntary workers improve and enlarge the work of the library but do not make it easier. The librarian has to be constantly at their disposal, as the quality of the work depends on good public relations with them.

- 9702 Rationaliseringsmuligheder i biblioteksarbejdet** [Possibilities of rationalisation in library work] E. Allerslev Jensen. *Bogens Verden*, 41 (8) November 1959, 445-454.

While in industry and trade rationalisation is now a matter of course, this has not been the case in libraries where we often use the same methods as those used by the pioneers. Three points need to be examined. *Simplification* can be attained through standardisation and centralisation. All formulas and cataloguing must be uniform. Although there is central cataloguing by the Danish Bibliographical Office this is not used to the full by all libraries. In Sweden central cataloguing has just started based on the basic cataloguing of all books done at the Royal Library in Stockholm. Annual stocktaking and the DC of issue-statistics appear to be unnecessary. *Division of work* between trained librarians and clerical staff merits examination. In many libraries librarians do work which can be done better by clerks. Such division would also make the possibilities of advancement for the clerks better. In the accessions and cataloguing departments it is possible to use clerks to a much higher degree although initial training is needed. *Co-operation*. The purpose of co-operation must be to place every library as a unit in a countrywide library system. Referring to the USA and England, the author mentioned the need to consider the rationalisation of book-buying, and the need for greater unification. The Danish L.A. is invited to examine all library operations in order that librarians may do better work.

- 9703 Viipurin kaupunginkirjaston vaiheet** [Vicissitudes of Viipuri town library] Sven Hirn. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (6) July-August 1959, 138-143 ; 52 (7) September 1959, 173-177 ; 52 (8) October 1959, 206-209 ; 52 (9) November 1959, 237-242. Illus., photos., references.

The library was founded in 1806 by Dr. August Tappe, teacher in the German *Gymnasium* in Viipuri. The library was maintained by private subsidies but the founder clearly stated in 1808 that the library was to be donated to the town, which provided free rooms in the town hall. The library had mainly German books, in 1808 there were 600 volumes, in 1832 2,714 volumes. In 1841 a Swedish reading club and lending library was founded, but its development was

weak and the library was united with the German library in 1851 by the appointment of the same librarian for both. The amalgamation was officially established in 1859. In 1846 a Finnish library was founded by Juho Pynninen who in 1845 had published in the Finnish newspaper *Kanawa* an enthusiastic appeal for public libraries. In 1847 the library moved from the Finnish parish church to the founder's home. The library was in financial difficulties, in 1846 it had 168 volumes, in 1858 slightly over 300 volumes. In 1861 the Finnish library was attached to the town library. In 1859 the town librarian Edvard Elfström began a campaign in the local press. Its aim was to make the town give economic aid for book acquisition. The librarian's wish was also that the library would become a general meeting place and cultural centre in the town. In 1861 the library economy was substantially improved by a collection among townsfolk. Teacher Jaakko Innanen was librarian from 1862 to 1874. He published a large basic catalogue of Swedish collection and lists of German, French and English acquisitions. He was interested in radical ideas : Renan's, Buckle's, Darwin's and Flammariion's works were acquired in the original languages and translation. The Finnish public frequented reading rooms where one could read newspapers and books free. Several clubs and societies financed them. The most important reading room was founded by Waldemar and Wilhelm Hackman in 1870. After five years it had 400 carefully chosen books, was open for long hours, and very popular. From 1874 the town supported it with an annual grant. In 1878 a so-called "popular" library was founded with help from a local alcohol retail concern. The popular library and the older town library appointed a joint-librarian. The public library concentrated mainly on Finnish books. In time it became the more important part of the joint libraries ; it acquired about three times as many books as the town library. Hackman's reading room and the public library were united at the end of the century. At that time the number of loans began to increase rapidly. Since 1919 the library has had a limited right to deposit copies. In 1923 the library received a large donation under the will of Mrs. Maria Lallukka. A new building, designed on modern and unconventional lines by Alvar Aalto, was completed in 1935 and aroused much attention. It was badly damaged during the war, but is now undergoing repairs.

**9704 Schöne Literatur als Sondersammelgebeit in den öffentlichen Büchereien Nordrhein-Westfalens** [Literature as a subject for specialization in the public libraries of North Rhine-Westphalia] Johannes Beer. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 9 (3) August 1959, 62-70. Tables.

(See LSA 6590 for Dr. Bayer's report on the subject specialization scheme in general). So far as literature is concerned some parts are already covered, e.g. state libraries collect all publications of their own state. In order to cover all the publications listed in Group 8 of the *Deutsche Bibliographie*, drama has been allotted to Bochum, the lyric to Dortmund, and folk literature to Oberhausen ; the rest has been allotted according to language of the original, German being divided up into six groups according to the initial letter of the author's surname and each group allotted to a separate library. From 1959 collecting will be retrospective, helped where possible by gifts from other participating libraries. Tables show the number of volumes in this group published in the years 1953-57, the percentages according to language of the original, the division of German literature by the initial of the author's name, and the libraries responsible for each section.

- 9705 Die Öffnungszeit der Öffentlichen Bücherei** [Opening hours of the public library] Werner A. Kleye. *Kulturarbeit*, 11 (10) 1959, 197-200. Table.

(See LSA 9369). The introduction of the five-day week brought with it the problem of library opening on Saturdays. If people get their books for the weekend on Friday evening, the library might well close on Saturdays. If only 6.3% of the 14.9m. inhabitants of towns in 1957-58 were active registered readers, opening hours are hardly to be blamed. A publicity campaign should precede any extension of hours. Of 43 city libraries which returned a questionnaire in 1958 only 5 were completely closed on Saturdays but only 11 of the remainder were open on Saturday afternoons. In West Berlin the 12 independent library systems suit the opening hours of their 81 libraries to current demands; they have been closed on Saturdays for some years. In Spandau, where 20% of the population use the libraries, 2,152 people completed a questionnaire in 1958. 5% gave Saturday as a day convenient for themselves compared with 25% in favour of Monday and 20% of Friday. To fulfil its purpose a library must remain open as long as possible each day, taking into account the position and kind of library, the needs and wishes of the population, the best use of staff, without overloading and without neglecting other essential duties and the right of librarians also to a two-day weekend once a fortnight. [Also discussed in *Kulturarbeit*, 11 (9) 1959, 180].

- 9706 Die neue Zentrale der Volksbüchereien der Stadt Düsseldorf** [The city of Düsseldorf's new central public library building] Joseph Peters B. u. Bild., 11 (10) October 1959, 427-436. Photos.

This review considers the Düsseldorf library's new building, its functions, and its cultural influence, in the light of experience gained from two years of use by the public. The building is situated in the city centre, and though the volume of enclosed space is 10,000cu. m., the base area is only 460 sq. m. Seven-storey buildings are the rule in this part of the town, thus the planning of the various departments—main library, children's library, reading room, music library, lecture room, administrative offices, bindery, reserve stacks—presented a difficult problem for the architects. The impressive exterior and the functional utility of the interior have helped to gain a new place for the library service in the cultural life of the community. The open-access lending library has not only the usual catalogues for the use of readers, but at the issue counter there is also an index of books available for loan (Präsenz-kartei). This was retained to give the reader the advantages of both issue systems (many Düsseldorfers being used to closed access) and despite scepticism of its potential value among some of the staff, experience has proved its retention worth while even with open access. The children's library (5,600v.) has been kept relatively small, as children's work will in future be centred in branch libraries to be built at the perimeter of the inner city. Many parents now select books for their children rather than let them come into the city centre. There is no youth library but a section of the main library is devoted to books for youth. Main and children's libraries and reading room together comprise the 'City Centre Library', which operates as a unit in the same way as other libraries in different parts of the city, i.e. separately from the Administrative Offices for the Düsseldorf Public Libraries, which are housed in this building. Attached to the Music Library is an auditorium for literary and musical gatherings, equipped with projection apparatus and a piano. Total readers have increased from 9,475 in 1953-54, to

14,543 in 1958-59; total volumes loaned, from 143,124 to 234,836; total stock, from 24,920 to 40,115. In addition, the Music Library now has 6,955 scores and music books and 470 gramophone records.

- 9707 Bestandsaufbau der Öffentlichen Bibliotheken Mitteldeutschlands** [Building up the stock of Eastern Germany's public libraries] *B. u. Bild.*, 11 (10) October 1959, 436-449.

Surveys the most important articles on book selection and stock revision which have appeared in the German Democratic Republic in the professional periodical *Der Bibliothekar* since 1958. The declared intention of contributing to the development of political consciousness through its book selection policies is a crucial feature distinguishing East and West German library policies. This survey is made for West German librarians (in their own professional journal) in the belief that, though they may disagree with the objectives and methods employed in East Germany, the librarians, libraries, and readers affected by present policies will not always be separated from those of West Germany.

- 9708 Who are our enemies?** D. E. Gerard. *Lib. World*, 61 (709) July 1959, 5-8; 61 (710-711) August-September 1959, 29-32. Biblog.

It is our function as librarians to disseminate standards, and we must take this role seriously. This entails (i) an awareness of what civilising tendencies mean, and (ii) a concern about the growing intellectual-emotional impoverishment today. Our problem in libraries is to reconcile the standards of maturity with the requirements of the many. To do this we must first know our enemies—the sources of mediocrity. These are : (i) the prevalent concept of leisure, (ii) poor teaching of English in schools, (iii) the growth of the acquisitive society, (iv) advertising, (v) trivialisation (the elevation of gossip to national proportions) and (vi) ourselves—with our lack of unanimity about our functions or purpose. As librarians we are professional informal educators, for the public library is the largest single department of adult education. We must believe in the importance of this role, and act upon it, insisting on buying what we think is for the public good rather than what the public wants. We have a social responsibility in this matter, and must draw attention to realities and not daydreams. (In this context it is worthy of note that a prime cause of delinquency is slowness in reading). To do all this we must ourselves be educated, and must reform our examination syllabus, raising the standard of the Fellowship and placing most emphasis on the study of English. Here close attention should be paid to fewer authors, and the social and cultural background of them studied. A reading list covering this field for the present century is appended, consisting of 9 periodicals (2 now defunct) and 63 books, divided under 3 headings : (i) the cultural question (ii) the reading process, and (iii) the sociological background.

- 9709 Delegation in the library service,** Robert F. Ashby. *N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers*, (13) July 1959. 16p.

After discussing local government delegation generally, the County Librarian of Surrey outlines the Surrey scheme by which much responsibility for library service is delegated to 16 county district (4 borough and 12 urban district) councils. Each has its own executive library committee, meetings of which the county librarian or representative attends. Finance, buildings, staff establish-

ment and general regulation remain in the hands of the County Council, but minor staffing, everyday administration and book selection are the responsibility of the County district. Book purchase by county districts may be (i) direct from booksellers ; (ii) requisitioned by individual title from HQ ; or (iii) chosen at HQ from "the Shop", a collection of more popular works. HQ retains overall responsibility and provides such services as the Rural Library Service, the Central Union Catalogue, over 1,750 sets of music, 1,200 sets of plays, 2,000 foreign works, and the Central Information and Study Department. The key to success lies in consultation between County Council and County Districts, and in Surrey this is close and frequent at all levels. A Consultative Committee of all district librarians and senior HQ staff meets quarterly to discuss proposals from County Districts and County Council, and an Information Bulletin is circulated. It is claimed that delegation works both from the points of view of efficiency and democracy, and its relevance to other authorities is discussed. The "Administrative Arrangements" of 1947, which govern the scheme, are reprinted.

- 9710 The general library and the specialist reader,** C. W. Black. *Lib. Rev.*, (129) Spring 1959, 18-24.

Using the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, as an example of what is meant by a general library, the author discusses how it offers an intensive service to the special reader. By way of example he deals at length with the means for providing information on (i) nuclear energy, (ii) patents, and (iii) business and commerce. As examples of how individual requests are met, queries relating to the following topics are considered in detail : cattle rearing in Scotland, building a plywood dinghy, and Whitelaw's "Scotch turbine".

- 9711 Bibliographies in the public library,** J. F. W. Bryon. *Librarian*, 48 (2) March 1959, 29-33.

The National Central Library and regional systems depend on the primary source, the local public library, for accurate information. To this end a comprehensive range of bibliographies should be stocked. The bibliographical scope of libraries, in relation to the population served is discussed, the yardstick being the collection at Beddington and Wallington Library. The need for having bibliographies is discussed and a list of recommended basic works is given, together with a population limit, needed to justify a work.

- 9712 Selection of music in public libraries,** Jack Dove. *Lib. World*, 61 (710-711) August-September 1959, 37-39.

Discusses the various printed aids to selection of music, with particular reference to the *British Catalogue of Music*. This first appeared in 1957, and is published quarterly with an annual volume. Like the BNB, it is based on the acquisitions deposited at the British Museum. Works are classified by a specially devised system with alphabetical notation, and there is an alphabetical index of composers, titles, librettists, instruments, etc. A number of catalogues and printed lists (some issued by libraries, and others by commercial undertakings) are also considered, as well as several books on music. Finally, two text books for librarians are dealt with—McColvin and Reeves' *Music Libraries* (although published in 1937-38, still of great value) and Bryant's forthcoming *Music Librarianship*.

- 9713 Wandsworth's experiment with photocharging : a final report, including a reference to audio-charging,** E. V. Corbett. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (10) October 1959, 248-251. 6 references.

Wandsworth Public Libraries first introduced photocharging in 1955 and a number of other libraries have since adopted the system. Issues of 825 in an hour have been recorded in Coventry Central Library. The design of counters, the use of photocharging in children's libraries, adequacy of membership cards and registration, frequency of breakdowns in the service, and transaction-card filing are dealt with in turn. Although punched transaction cards are the natural complement to the microfilmer, they are an expensive item, both initially and in operation. Economies in staffing have been effected, thanks to photocharging. Audio-charging has been experimented with at a Wandsworth temporary branch library for a period of 15 months. While the use of tape-recorder instead of microfilm makes for economy, the system has some serious disadvantages. It can, however, be recommended for a mobile library where space is at a minimum.

- 9714 Photo charging in Coventry,** Cyril Phipps. *Lib. World*, 61 (713) November 1959, 85-89.

In July 1958 Coventry Central Lending Library (stock 57,000 ; annual issue 582,000) became the first library in the Midlands to adopt photo-charging. The public had been notified of the proposed change, and new pockets bearing charging details had been affixed to every book. During the first 7 months the maximum daily issue was 4,905, representing a peak rate of 825 per hour. Despite increasing issues, both the number of staff required for counter duty and the readers' waiting time have been reduced. Lost cards have never exceeded 12 in a week, out of a total weekly average of 14,000 transactions. The camera has been inset in the counter top to enable the assistant to slide the books through, and the incoming counter run has been reduced from 18 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. Readers are not allowed to take out more than 3 books per ticket per visit, and have not abused the lack of restriction on the total number of books they may have out at any one time.

- 9715 Gramophone record library procedure : notes on methods adopted in a medium-sized public library,** J. W. Howes. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (11) November 1959, 289-294. Diagrams.

The methods outlined, which have worked very well in practice, relate to the selection and purchase of stock (classical and folk music, drama and poetry readings, and foreign language records), processing (including examination, stocking and cataloguing), the issue of records (involving use of a home-made indicator and Browne charging procedure), and the checking of playing equipment, etc., (e.g., the L.P. stylus). Notes are appended on stylus changing, stereo discs, pre-recorded tapes, and the provision of testing equipment (with details) and a test room. The conclusion on the checking of gramophone records is that, once library users have got accustomed to lax methods, it is difficult to improve standards.

**9716 The last stage**, K. H. Jones. *Asst. Lib.*, 52 (9) September 1959, 177-180.  
References.

"The last stage" of public library development is the establishment of a "popular department" which will span a variety of subject fields and treat them from a popular aspect. Such a department will be designed and staffed and open at such hours as to attract the non-library-minded reader, and will form a bridge to the special departments. Such libraries should aim to build up an educated community, aware of the political issues of the day, and provide an alternative to the synthetic "admass" cultures.

**9717 Improvements at Cork city library**, Dermot Foley. *Leabharlann*, 17 (3) September 1959, 101-102.

To make room for a further 500 volumes in the lending library, periodicals have been cancelled and the space from the periodicals room has been added on to the lending library, now making it four times as long as it is broad. A second charging desk to deal with the issue of books only was placed in the extension. Any ticket queries arising from the "in" desk were written on a different coloured ticket which was handed to the borrower in the usual way and sorted out later. Stacks are supervised with the help of a convex mirror and individual strip lighting is available for each press, in addition to general lighting. A plan of development involving the acquisition of new sites for expansion is pending.

**9718 Una nuova importante attività dell'Ente** [An important new activity of the Institute for popular and school libraries] *Parola*, 42 (4) July-August 1959, 410.

The Office of the Bibliographical Superintendent for Latium, in conjunction with the National Institute, has recently commenced a pilot investigation into the state of education and cultural life in an Italian province. Information will be collected about schools of every kind, about the distribution with regard to the needs of the province, about illiteracy, the unemployment of intellectuals, the existence and functions of public and private libraries, the use made of them by the public, interest in reading and many other related matters. It is hoped that the results may be generally useful in promoting the intellectual life of the province and eventually that of the whole country.

**9719 È nata a Milano una nuova biblioteca "La Lorenteggio"** [A new library, the Lorenteggio, is opened in Milan] Giovanni Bellini. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (3-4) July-December 1958, 25-30.

The authorities of Milan plan to surround the city with a "book-barrier" of one library to every 30,000 inhabitants. The new Lorenteggio library forms part of this plan. Its building, bookstock and services are described.

**9720 Decentramento in edifici di zona di servizi di lettura delle biblioteche centrali** [Decentralizing into branch buildings the reading services of central libraries] Giovanni Bellini. *Accad. e Bib.d'Italia*, 27 (3) May-June 1959, 178-182.

The task of public libraries, especially in provincial chief towns, is becoming harder and harder. They have already augmented the number and the specialization of books they keep ; extended the hours of opening ; created bibliographical

information services, etc. Now, they have from 500 to 1,000 readers a day in province chief towns, and from 1,500 to 2,000 readers in big towns. So many readers do not allow the perfect running of library services : so, the need for decentralization arises. It is proposed to create branch libraries—one for every 200,000 citizens—in the middle of the most popular quarters. Each must have a reading room of about 150 places, a children's room of 80 places ; about 15-20,000 books and all modern library equipment, e.g. microfilm readers, AV aids. The books should satisfy the most different cultural needs of the possible readers ; the library could be like one of the greatest modern bookshops containing every kind of publication. As the stock of books must not grow in quantity, a part of them will always remain in the branch, while one part will be changed from time to time. All the decisions about the branch, and the reference works (acquisition, cataloguing, etc.) would be entrusted to the central library. It would be well if the branch were open from 3 p.m. until late in the evening and on Sunday mornings. The expenses must be charged to the Communes with the help of the State. In the even more peripheral districts, sub-branch libraries would have to be opened, with more recreational aims and 3-5,000 books. They too must depend on the central library and remain open seven hours a day. Descriptions of examples of this kind of branch in the USA, the U.K., France, Denmark, Sweden and USSR are given. It is probable that the National Libraries in Rome and Naples will be the first to create these branches in Italy.

**9721 Facklitteraturen, biblioteken och bookmarknaden. Några reflexioner** [A few thoughts on science books, the libraries and the book market] Ulf Persson. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (9) 1959, 667-669.

A great number of readers turn to fiction, because they wish to read just for entertainment, or as a means to escape from the trivialities of life. When these readers apply for advice on suitable, interesting books to read, it is a good idea to give them, along with a supply of fiction books, a few books on some related subject. A person who knows something about a subject is very apt to become one who wishes to know more about it. But he has to be told what there is in the library to meet his frequently latent or subconscious wish to become an active reader. The publication of and demand for popular books on various topics is irregular and haphazard. In writing popular science books, the writer needs to determine two things : (i) for which type of reader he is writing ; and (ii) the practical usefulness of the subject he is dealing with. There is also a need for popular books written for scientists in other fields of knowledge.

**9722 Bokens vecka och biblioteken** [The Book week and the libraries] Tore Nordström. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (7) 1959, 510-512.

Since 1955 one week in November has been devoted to special arrangements to draw attention to books and libraries. Before 1955 book weeks were celebrated by publishers and booksellers only. But the number of places where book weeks, in agreement with the original intent, are co-operative projects by publishers, booksellers, libraries, and adult education groups has been small, and it seems as if the spheres of interest of booksellers and public libraries were too divergent. Instead a plan better related to library activity might be developed, where the local Friends of the Library groups might find their major annual responsibility. To finance such projects one might suggest an increase of the 2% deduction from the federal grant to public libraries to 2.5 or even 3%.

- 9723 The challenge of the "Fiske report",** David Sabsay. *Calif. Lib.*, 20 (4) October 1959, 222-223, 256.

*Book selection and censorship : a study of school and public libraries in California*, by Marjorie Fiske (University of California Press, 1959) is a serious indictment of professional philosophy and integrity. It is difficult to think of the librarian as a guardian of public freedom when nearly two-thirds of all librarians having a say in book selection reported instances where the controversiality of a book resulted in a decision not to purchase. It is possible that librarians are afraid of being attacked. Public librarians, in dealing with adults, have at least two functions : to collect the books which people ought to read as well as those they want to read. When these two requirements do not coalesce the librarian ignores either at his peril. The improvement of formal education for librarianship rather than professional organization will lead to an upgrading of the profession and therefore of the professional image.

- 9724 Must fiction + sex = censorship ?** Florence Powers. *Calif. Lib.*, 20 (4) October 1959, 224-226, 258.

At Long Beach P.L. it is the policy to try to be very sure of the justification for buying a potential troublemaker and then to acquaint the staff with the reasons. If the departmental head is not sure of his own reactions purchase may be delayed until an approval copy is read and discussed by department and branch heads. The library has a one-page summary of the principles embodied in its book-selection policy, and also keeps at hand the Library Bill-of-Rights and the President's letter to the ALA regarding freedom to read. The Library decided to hold a public discussion on its book selection policy with regard to "question mark books" (including *Lolita* and *Peyton place*) but public attendance was small, showing either public approval of the book-selection policy or lack of interest.

- 9725 Foreign languages : can libraries meet the need ?** Mary Pearson. *Calif. Lib.*, 20 (4) October 1959, 251, 264-265.

The National Defence Education Act of 1959 provided grants to States for strengthening science, mathematics and language instruction in public schools and the establishment of language institutes and area centres to improve the teaching of languages. Language recordings, will be needed and public libraries therefore will be involved. The demand for language records at Long Beach P.L. was evaluated after a survey using a sample of 50 patrons. Most of the patrons found material they could use but it was often a substitute for original requests. Travel interest was a close second to school use, and some patrons were using records for both purposes. Libraries must buy heavily in language records to meet demands from an expanding education programme.

- 9726 "Weeding" in principle,** Miriam Matthews. *Calif. Lib.*, 20 (4) October 1959, 232-234.

Emphasises the value of a written policy on weeding and outlines a policy suitable for medium-sized public libraries and branch libraries in large systems. Some of the points covered are : weeding should be continuous and systematic ; libraries should limit the size of their book collections ; standards should be based on those used in book selection ; demand is one of the criteria to be followed ; censorship should be avoided ; public libraries should not attempt to be research libraries ; and back files of periodicals should be kept a stated number of years emphasising titles indexed in the standard indexes.

**9727 "Weeding" in action**, Mary Murdoch. *Calif. Lib.*, 20 (4) October 1959, 235-237.

Describes the weeding programme at South Pasadena, a library of 55,000 vols., which has been in operation for five years. Five librarians carry out systematic weeding, time being scheduled for this each week. Books to be examined are fully evaluated on a "book disposition form". Books on which the librarian is unable to make a decision are referred to a subject specialist. When weeding is done systematically new material can be ordered with greater economy of time and effort. It is recommended that preliminary searching and recommendations are supplied by the staff, the departmental head (or chief librarian in smaller systems) being responsible for final decisions.

**9728 A small library reaches out**, Mrs. Hugh F. McNamer. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 53 (7) July-August 1959, 611-614. Photo.

Conrad, Montana, has recently emerged from the rough settlement stage and a library board was set up to invigorate the 30-year-old existing library. A local press effort to attract attention failed and the help of the Montana State Library Extension Commission was requested. Weeding out-of-date stock was commenced, new lighting and paint were introduced and a loan of additional Junior books from the State Commission arranged. A Friends of the Library group was begun to publicise books and library activities and a monthly news letter circulated. Approval was given for the \$19,000 library fund to be increased by 300%. Library hours were lengthened, including all day Saturday opening and story hour to stimulate junior reading begun. Co-operation was formed with the County area and Great Falls P.L. The latter purchased, catalogued and processed all the new books, gave bibliographic aid and provided opportunities for staff training, in return for \$1,200 which represented the 33 1/3 discount received from the publishers on books. 500 new borrowers have joined the library in the last six months and the daily book circulation is ten times larger than the previous year.

**9729 Group registration and service to industry**, Leonard H. Freiser. *Lib. J.*, 84 (19) November 1 1959, 3370-3371. Illus.

The Crandall Library Industrial Programme, a group registration plan, is described. All local firms with over 100 employees were approached, and 16 out of 17 agreed to participate. They were issued with borrowers' cards, bearing the firm's name, for distribution amongst their employees. The latter had merely to sign the card and present it at the library, when a reader's number was allocated, and books could be borrowed immediately. The firms accept no financial responsibility, and overdue notices, etc., are sent direct to the individual. The scheme was warmly praised by employees, and its inauguration attracted favourable attention from press and radio.

**9730 An American bookmobile in Moscow**, A. L. Remley. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (9) October 1959, 766-767. Illus.

Delamar library, New York, provided the bookmobile for the display at the American National Exhibition in Moscow at Sokolniki Park, through the auspices of the American Book Publishers Council. Along with the books, 20,000 mimeographed greetings to Soviet visitors were supplied, these lasted less than two days. The 14,000 books were all stolen by the Russians, and replaced by 1,800 hardbound books and 1,000 paper backs. Thomas McLaughlin,

the director of the book exhibit, believed the bookmobile to be an important contribution to better communication and understanding between the two countries. [Also reported in **Moscow's vanishing volumes**, Thomas J. McLaughlin, *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 34 (2) October 1959, 134-137. Illus.].

### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

- 9731 School libraries in New South Wales.** New South Wales Branch, Library Association of Australia. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 8 (2) April 1959, 70-73.

All new schools receive an establishment grant from the Department of Education. One-teacher schools receive £50, primary schools £200, and secondary schools £250. The plans for all new secondary schools provide for library quarters which in large schools include the library, two small study rooms, workroom with librarian's office, and stock room. Any other school can convert a vacant classroom with Departmental approval, receiving advice from the Department's School Library Service, and furniture from Furniture Services Branch. Parents' and Citizens' Associations frequently provide additional furniture and in some cases bear practically the entire establishment cost. Schools are expected to contribute to the upkeep of their own libraries, frequently with assistance from Parents' and Citizens' Associations. The Department pays a subsidy of 8/- for every £ contributed by the schools for the purchase of books and periodicals. The staffing policy is to appoint teacher-librarians and is founded on the belief that sound experience in subject teaching makes for better teacher-librarians. Courses in school librarianship are provided in the Teachers' Colleges. The School Library Service provides vacation courses, and in addition teachers may attempt the Library Association's Preliminary and Registration examinations.

- 9732 The reference section of the school library and a suggested stock for secondary modern school reference libraries,** H. H. Aston. *Educ. Libs. Bull.*, (6) Autumn 1959, 17-27.

The changing aims of education are discussed. The secondary modern school must train its pupils in the art of study, but by less academic methods than the traditional secondary school. The new activities involve methods of discovery, and require, among other things, a library. The early notion that this was the concern of the English specialist alone is being outgrown, but it is often convenient for the teaching of library technique to be done by the English specialist. The aim of the library must be to encourage the habit of reading and to train the pupils in reference work and the use of books. A teacher-librarian needs some assistance with the library side of his work. In a large school, it is better to employ two or three teacher-librarians than a full-time librarian. Reference is made to pupil participation in library routine, and to the organisation of the stock into lending and non-lending sections. For book-selection it is good to seek suggestions from staff and pupils, and committees may be useful for this purpose, but the main work falls on the librarian. He must consider the quality and format of individual books, and the size and balance of stock required. Sources of information are detailed.

- 9733 The Krause Library,** S. C. J. van Niekerk. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (4) April 1959, 134-137.

The new library of the secondary school of the Grey College was completed and opened in 1958. Within a total floor space of 4,250 sq. ft. there is a work-room for storage and book processing : a lecture hall seating 50 ; a main hall

which is stack and reading room combined. Total cost of £8,750 paid from contributions from Old Boys of the school, grants from Education Dept., and loans raised by the governing body. Stock is varied and totals 8,000v., classified by Dewey with comprehensive card catalogues. In special cases, are displayed collections of writings by persons connected with the school and of school magazines, cuttings and documents illustrating the history of the school. Responsibility for the running of the library rests with a Committee of the school staff. The library staff consists of an Hon. Librarian and paid assistant Librarian. The library is open during and after school hours with regular periods for senior classes, and on Saturday and Sunday evenings. A system to obtain assistance from senior boys is being developed. Regular finance is obtained from School funds supplemented by donations, collections and department grants.

## WORK WITH CHILDREN

**9734 The work and aims of the International Youth Library** [Munich], Hamish Fotheringham. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (7) July 1959, 156-157.

In 1958 the Library celebrated its tenth anniversary. Its facilities include an information centre, archives, a reference library, a lending library, reading rooms, an exhibition hall and an art studio. The stock comprises 40,000v. from 40 countries and there are comprehensive collections of children's books in the main European languages, each section being the responsibility of an individual librarian. Collections from Africa, Asia and Latin America are also being built up. A description is given of the work of the Information Centre, the Exhibitions, the Seminars for Children's Librarians and the Extension work including English, French and Italian readings, book discussions, story and picture book hours, art classes, films, plays and puppet shows. The purpose of the Library is to work closely with publishers, librarians and educationalists so that the best of each nation's children's literature is made available everywhere.

**9735 Opintopäivät "Varhaisnuoriso ja kirjasto"** [Study meeting "Early youth and the library"] Maija-Liisa Peltonen. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (7) September 1959, 182-185.

The meeting was arranged by the Finnish Library Association in Haukipudas from 18th-21st August. There were 18 participants from different parts of the country. Attention was paid to public relations activity, co-operation between libraries and schools and parents. Every child should visit the library at least once. The librarian should visit youth organizations, clubs, etc., and take part in the meetings arranged for parents in schools. Children's reading interests are too little studied ; research being done by the Psychological Institute at Helsinki University was explained. Librarians should remember to keep on view books about vocational guidance. Teen-age shelves and corners have proved successful in some libraries. Desirable characteristics of young people's literature were dealt with in lectures and very lively discussions followed.

**9736 Zur Arbeit mit dem Kinderbuch** [Work with children]. *Bibliothekar*, 13 (7) 1959, 709-722.

Topics suggested for discussion at a conference in Schwerin in November by the Central Institute for Librarianship. Children should be transferred to the adult library at the age of 13, a year earlier than has been the custom so far. They begin to develop specialised interests and the adult library can hold their

attention much better than the children's library. Adult departments should have one or two specialists in youth work on their staff to deal with them. More research is needed about work with children in libraries, keeping it in perspective with the child's whole life. The children's library can be successful only if it co-operates with all other organisations which take part in education. In spite of that wide outlook it must not be forgotten that its foremost task is to produce readers, who will one day become users of the adult library. The bookstock should be based on a basic collection of children's books and developed around it. It should be made accessible through good storage (open access), catalogues, bibliographies, displays. The 'Illustrated bibliography of children's books' is recommended to all libraries. The main types of libraries for children are : children's departments in public libraries, libraries of the Pioneers organisation, school libraries, libraries in children's homes, juvenile collections in trade union libraries and institutional libraries. It is suggested that the main service point for children in each locality be the public library. The efficiency of children's libraries depends on the personality and qualifications of the librarian. He should have a good education, wide experience of librarianship and take an active part in the Pioneer movement. [Abstracted from a Czech abstract in *Novinky knihovnické literatury* 2 (3) 1959, 112-117].

## LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

- 9737 The public library and adult education in British Columbia,**  
Alan Thomas. *Brit. Columbia Lib. Q.*, 23 (2) October 1959, 3-8.

Most librarians treat 'the regular function of the library' as though it were quite separate from adult education. Public libraries in Canada have been clearly associated with both adults and education since their establishment. In neither American nor Canadian communities is there an agency providing cultural leadership of comparable prestige and quality to that provided by the public library. What is needed most is not a book-lending service alone but a community centre where individuals can bring curiosity about film, radio, books, newspapers and any other form of communication and be able to investigate and satisfy that curiosity. This does not mean merely to read about them as media but to experience them in the same manner as it is now possible to experience books. If the library is unwilling or unable to undertake the task of collecting and understanding films, recordings, television programmes, etc. the cultural centre of the community will be lost. Present departures in adult education may be regarded as implicit in the library's role from the beginning.

- 9738 Extension activities in public libraries,** F. W. S. Baguley. *Lib. World*, 61 (713) November 1959, 81-84.

There is no exact definition for extension work, for what is basic librarianship to some is extension work to others. In undertaking work beyond the collection, preservation and circulation of the printed word, the librarian should ask himself : (i) is this work which can be undertaken efficiently without in any way harming or depleting the service given to the public in the library ? (ii) will the work lead people to use the library to better advantage and with greater knowledge of its potentialities ? and (iii) if the work is likely to generate interest and enthusiasm on the part of the public, are the facilities adequate to

cope with increased demand, and will those thus attracted find all they had been led to expect? Many librarians indulge in activities which they are not trained to undertake, and the time and money thus spent might be better devoted to improving the library—which is judged by the public on its staff and bookstock. The following types of extension activity are then discussed: display, extension work with children, publicity (although this should be regarded as an essential part of the librarian's work) and gramophone record collections.

**9739 The Library-Community project, an experiment in public library adult education,** Nettie B. Taylor. *Unesco Bull.*, 13 (7) July 1959, 145-146.

Increasing emphasis is being placed on the library as a community adult education institution. Similarly the librarian should have a wide factual and intuitive knowledge of the varied aspects of community life. Since 1955, eight libraries in eight states have participated in a scheme to study and develop education programmes based on an analysis of community needs. Questionnaires and procedures adopted in Wicomico County, Maryland, are described. An analysis of the library's book collection and of the characteristics of 500 readers was also made. Results include the printing and distribution of a booklet on local government, the setting up of an educational film service, and a one-day programme planning institute for agency and organization leaders. Long-term plans are outlined.

**9740 Adult education services in public libraries - 1959,** Ruth W. Gregory. *ALA Bull.*, 53 (9) October 1959, 787-791. Illus.

The report was based on information gathered from selected libraries falling into four groups: (i) under 25,000 population; (ii) over 25,000 population; (iii) over 100,000 population; (iv) a small group of state libraries. Service and not activity is the primary concern of the library adult education programme, the five focal points covered by libraries being (i) community development; (ii) public affairs; (iii) creative arts; (iv) human relations; (v) ageing. Examples of planned library projects are given, some led by the library alone, others co-sponsored with outside groups, such as the League of Women Voters. Lecturing was the most common method of presentation used, but up to date aids such as the television are also included. Population response is still the most effective tool for the measurement of true success. By-products of adult education work include increased staff knowledge and greater community interest in civic affairs and the arts.

**9741 The role of the large public library in adult education,** Marion E. Hawes. *Lib. Trends*, 8 (1) July 1959, 15-40. References.

Large American libraries in general are uncertain of their part in adult education. There are three stages of development: (i) where the predominant philosophy is service to individuals; (ii) where the library co-operates with other educational bodies; (iii) where the library itself creates a programme of activities designed to stimulate reading. Services to individuals have been related to educational needs by such methods as the New York Public Library's centralised and separate Readers' Advisory Service, and Detroit's scheme for basing the classification of books on readers' motivations rather than subject groups. Co-operation with other bodies may take the form of talks on how to read and enjoy books, lists for supplementary reading, and help in arranging

discussion groups. The third stage has been reached at Brooklyn Public Library, where 2,000 people attended the Puerta Rican programme in a Know Your Fellow American series, and enjoyed dancing, handicraft and art displays, a five-piece mambo band, talks and exhibitions. In Detroit an effort has been made to use television to co-ordinate the library with other community services. More than a third of the professional staff has appeared on the air. Many more examples are given of this dynamic approach to adult education.

**9742 Library services to adult education in the smaller community,** Jerome Cushman. *Lib. Trends*, 8 (1) July 1959, 41-49. References.

Problems facing the smaller public libraries in helping adult education are : (i) lack of money, (ii) shortage of staff, (iii) lack of specialists on the staff, (iv) failure within the profession to recognise its importance, (v) poor co-operation from educational bodies, (vi) an imprecise understanding of what constitutes education for adults, and (vii) undue preoccupation with individuals. Nevertheless, with the growing need for maturity among American people in the complexity of the twentieth century, it is evident that something must be done. There are six reasons why the public library should do it ; (i) libraries have a tradition of service to education ; (ii) they can improve their resources by this means, (iii) they will gain new readers, (iv) they give people the feeling of belonging to a group, (v) they give the individual the chance to discover his potentialities, (vi) they are natural centres for intellectual activity. Adult education activities in the smaller public library will create their own demand.

**9743 Research and evaluation needs in library adult education,** Eleanor Phinney. *Lib. Trends*, 8 (1) July 1959, 72-81. References.

The Columbia University Bureau of Applied Research's *An overview of adult education research* is valuable to librarians because it shows how and where an individual learns, where librarians can extend their work in adult education, and how methods can be studied in relation to the library setting. There are still many gaps in this area of research, and those of particular concern are closely related, viz. (i) definition of the library's role, (ii) guidance to patrons, (iii) effects of reading, and (iv) evaluation of services, especially the use of different materials such as film. In a correspondence on research in library adult education, a former director of the Adult Education Association suggests three lines of approach—basic, status and applied research. Examples of investigation methods are listed under each category. A Library-Community project, to be completed in 1960, has led to profitable exchanges between librarian, educators and sociologists, but it is through librarians themselves that most valuable research can be done, provided that it is systematic, and, most important, publishes results.

**9744 Newer adult education methods and techniques,** Irving Liebermann. *Lib. Trends.*, 8 (1) July 1959, 82-90. References.

In 1957, Mary R. Pamment published a study of the use of audio-visual material in the libraries of the Pacific-Northwest. It showed that this constituted 15% of all their adult education activities, and therefore that they were overcoming their prejudices against these media. In making comparisons with books, they now consider differences in content rather than form. Study projects financed by the ALA have shown the same results. The most popular medium is 16 mm. film, used in the library itself, and lent to organisations and individuals. The library may also associate itself with television by supplying

information to producers, initiating its own programmes, and storing records of past productions. In Illinois, the University Library School, the Library Association and the State Library co-operate in their use of television. The National Defense Education Act of 1958 provides for grants-in-aid to promote the use of audio-media for educational purposes. Fifteen such grants have already been made.

- 9745 Pathways to literature for parent and child**, Joseph G. Halloran. *Lib. J.*, 84 (14) August 1959, 2268-2269. Photo.

Mentor P.L., Ohio, was asked by the Director of Adult Education to contribute to an informal educational programme. The course developed under the above title was held for one hour weekly over a period of ten weeks, and was designed for women with pre-school-age children. The latter were given a programme of story-telling, drawing and examination of outstanding picture books, while their mothers attended a course broadly based on the ten main classes of DC, designed to emphasise the wide range of knowledge available through the library.

- 9746 Art service for libraries**, Harris K. Prior. *Lib. J.*, 84 (18) October 15 1959, 3089-3091. Photos.

Advantages of libraries as centres for art exhibitions are : (i) they are usually more conveniently situated than art museums ; (ii) they are open in the evenings, and thus are accessible to a greater audience. The American Federation of Arts exists to cultivate the appreciation and encourage the production of art in America. The major service it provides is in the form of travelling exhibitions, of which over 70 are on tour at any time. Examples are given of the use made of these facilities by two public libraries. Dallas P.L. links books in the library with the exhibition, and stimulates an interest in reading. A problem encountered by the A.F.A. is that libraries lack facilities for the careful handling of works of art, so minimum standards must be fulfilled by borrowing institutions.

- 9747 Cultural activities in Illinois libraries**. *Illinois Libs.*, 41 (9) November 1959, 606-629.

Results of a survey made by the Publication Unit of the Illinois State Library in November 1958 are summarised. Among the activities sponsored by Illinois libraries are a Junior Great Books programme, Creative Writers programmes, art exhibitions, radio and television programmes, lectures and lecture courses, music groups, amateur drama groups, and special programmes for 'Leisurites' (old people). The Junior Great Books programme at Decatur was arranged by school administrators and the library. The children taking part were selected on the basis of the Stanford achievement reading test. Each discussion group had a married couple (among them were teachers and a chemical engineer) as adult leaders. All the leaders had previously taken part in a similar programme for adults and all were interested in children's reading. Books chosen for discussion included fiction, religion, fantasy, folklore, science and history. Fairfield library organised a series of monthly lectures on individual books. The library paid the expenses of each speaker and one of the several women's organisations provided press and radio publicity and gave a reception after the talk. Members of the Decatur Creative Writers Group, formed at the library in 1952, have completed six books and numerous smaller pieces.

- 9748 Readers' choice among the blind,** Mary E. Fitzgerald. *Lib. J.*, 84 (17) October 1 1959, 2885-2886.

Over 2,800 blind people use the services provided by the Selection Station of the New York State Library for the Blind, but they represent only 15% of the blind persons in the Library's service area. New readers are encouraged to list their subject interests, and about half the readers select titles from *Talking book topics*. A recent survey indicated that biography and history was the most popular subject area, with particular demand for patriotic and local interest books. In fiction, the order of preference was action and suspense, mysteries, romances, western and family stories. The 170 discs of the Bible circulate more than any other non-fiction book. Increased use is made of books classed as literature, while the demand for drama has outstripped the supply available, with Shakespeare remaining the most popular author. Travel books are also popular. The increase in the use of talking books is remarkable. In 1937 5,000 talking books circulated, and 28,000 in Braille. The 1958 figures were 75,000 and 7,000 respectively. Braille is still used by students and serious readers, as well as by those whose hearing is impaired.

- 9749 New resources for blind readers,** Charles H. Ness. *Lib. J.*, 84 (17) October 1 1959, 2882-2884. Photos.

Two services developed by the Library for the Blind, Free Library of Philadelphia, are described. The production of non-musical tape recordings began with the acquisition of recordings of scientific books and lectures made by an individual, which were reproduced and circulated. The need for a wide subject range became apparent, and experienced volunteers began to record books, for which requests were received from all over the USA following listing in *Talking book topics*. Books are always recorded exactly as written, and are deposited in the library, which makes up to ten copies for loan. A master tape is retained, but duplicates are erased for re-use when demand slackens. The average book consists of three seven-inch reels, with a playing time of nine hours. About 150 titles are now in the collection, but it is unlikely that it will become a serious rival of the talking book. The second service is a new kind of Braille magazine, *New ventures*, providing serious readers with material previously unavailable in embossed form, including complete articles from several leading periodicals. 200 copies of each issue are printed by volunteers, and distributed without charge to libraries and individuals.

#### LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

- 9750 Sechs-Millionen-Dollar-Stiftung für den Neubau der Bibliothek der Vereinten Nationen in New York** [A \$6m. bequest for the rebuilding of the library of the United Nations in New York] *Biblos*, 8 (3) 1959, 121-123.

The present library building fails in the following respects : (i) too many small rooms, (ii) the floors will not carry great loads, (iii) some rooms are too hot for books, (iv) its size does not allow for growth. For some years a committee of architects and librarians have been preparing plans for a larger building

on the same site, which will hold 400,000 books and 285 readers. The ground floor will contain the principal reading room for 100 persons, a reference library of 10,000v., the public catalogue, the lending library and the acquisitions and cataloguing departments. The first floor will contain the greater part of the publications of the U.N. and its specialised agencies, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, publications of the League of Nations, a microfilm collection, and a number of rooms for private study. The rest of these collections, with the Index Section and other administrative rooms, are on the second floor. The top floor is given over to staff accommodation. The first basement, which is connected by a tunnel with the Secretariat, houses the majority of the legal reference works, decrees, constitutional documents, treaties, and other official papers, the periodical reading room, the map collection, and another microfilm store. The second basement will contain a store for the main collections and a lecture room for conferences, seminars and film shows ; and other store rooms and the building plant are in the third basement. Care has been taken that departments whose tasks are related shall be on the same floor.

**9751 Local et mobilier des bibliothèques publiques** [Premises and furnishings of public libraries] Jean Bléton. *Bol. Asoc. Colombiana*, 3 (1) January-March 1959, 29-30.

This book published in France for the Ministry of National Education is reviewed as follows : An interesting, useful publication which should help librarians in the preparation and arrangement of the premises and furniture of a new library. The selection of site, orientation, vicinity and space for possible expansion, technical points of ventilation, heating, lighting, insulation and security against fire are all treated with clarity and precision. Chapter II covers the public services, the internal services, ancillary services and stock. Chapter III deals with small libraries, mobiles, children's libraries, central deposit libraries and the adaptation of buildings for libraries or for expansion. Useful appendices give measurements for furniture, amount of space per reader, lights, book space in square metres and also deals with the paper work required in regard to constructing and equipping the library.

**9752 Modernising an old library**, T. MacCallum Walker. *Leabharlann*, 17 (3) September 1959, 81-88. Photo.

From 1953, Magee University College, Londonderry, has had only a faculty of Arts, and with its stock of 45,000 titles, is the largest reference library in Ireland, with the exception of Dublin, Belfast and Cork. The recent development and expansion has been done in a threefold stage : (i) it was decided to retain the original situation of the library as it was both cheaper and quicker to alter than rebuild ; (ii) more space was given to the reading room, issue desk, catalogue and quick reference section, and two mezzanine floors were installed in the tower for further stack and workroom space ; (iii) in 7 years time it is hoped to redesign the main floor underneath the library as a two tier stack. The library is now divided into two parts, the old and the new, the noisy and the quiet. In the Reading Room, cork tiles are laid on latex compound, acoustic tiles are on the ceiling to deaden sound, the galleries are covered with lino on felt and there is fibre glass in the walls. Most of the stock is shelved in a tunnel under the gallery to avoid unnecessary noise, leaving the books near to the users of the Reading Room. Fluorescent lighting, 25 lm/ft. is supplied. The adminis-

trative side and photographic departments on the west side are much enlarged and furnished in contemporary colours. Separate rooms exist for special collections, folios and rare books.

**9753 Ny byggnad för medicinska biblioteket i Göteborg** [New medical library building in Gothenburg] Folke Ström. *Biblioteksbladet*, 44 (9) 1959, 660-664. Photos., plan.

After ten years spent in temporary premises the Medical Library of the Gothenburg University moved into a new building in May 1959. This library, placed between the hospital and the faculty institutions, has five storeys and a total space of 3,330 sq. metres. Special features are : the placing of the lending department, reading-rooms and main offices on the top floor ; the careful attention paid to the functional flow of materials ; the flexibility of room spaces for ease of alteration ; the absence of walls between the reading rooms ; special work-rooms for students for typing, dictation, and microfilm reading ; indirect lighting combined with individual reading-lamps. There is a photographic laboratory, a bindery, a projection room, an archive for medical educational films (c. 800 titles at present), a room for faculty meetings, and a post office. About one half of the total of 4,000 shelf metres of stack space is required for the present bookstock.

**9754 The "monumental"**, Robert F. Bishop. *Lib. J.*, 84 (21) December 1 1959, 3665-3668. Photos.

The modern utilitarian approach to library design is criticised, and a plea made for certain qualities of the best buildings of the past to be considered. The "monumental" quality is supposed to be condemned by enlightened library designers, but in fact one definition of this term is "a work or production of enduring value and significance," which is the quality of all good architecture. The relation of this quality to library buildings, and to the utilitarian goals of library design, is considered. The basic nature of a library—its singleness of purpose, social importance and freedom from commercialism—inspires the finest architectural expression, and many practical aims, e.g. the absence of fixed divisions between departments, lend themselves to the creation of this "monumental" quality. A drawback is the insistence on low-cost equipment, but a simple, strong structural expression can create an architecture which does not need expensive added finishes.

**9755 [Architectural issue]** *Lib. J.*, 84 (21) December 1 1959, 3669-3737. Illus., plans.

Descriptions, illustrations and building data are given for the following library buildings completed in 1959. *Public libraries* : branches at Akron, O., with a plan of North Branch ; branches of Los Angeles P.L., including Canoga Park, which has a hyperbolic paraboloid roof ; Eugene P.L., Oregon ; central and branch at Palo Alto, Cal., designed as modified classical pavilions ; central library at South Bend, Ind., with a plan of the main floor ; Park Memorial P.L., Asheville, N.C., which shares a building with a fire station and a community centre ; South Boston Branch, Boston, Mass. ; Bay Shore Branch, Long Beach, Cal. ; Hastings Branch, Pasadena, Cal. ; Arkansas River Valley Regional Library, a H.Q. serving five counties ; a central library for Fresno County Free

Library, Cal. ; H.Q. building for the New Castle County Free Library, Wilmington, Del. ; another for the North Central Regional L., Wenatchee, Wash. ; the Business and Science Building, Cleveland P.L., O., converted from a newspaper office ; an extension to the Freeport Memorial L., N.Y. ; the remodelled Frankford Branch, Philadelphia ; a new stack for 200,000v. for Toronto Reference L., which will also house the Metropolitan Bibliographical Centre ; the remodelled central library of the District of Columbia P.L., Wash., providing open shelving for 150,000v. against a former 35,000. *University libraries* : Drexel Institute of Technology, an octagonal building ; the Coe Library, Univ. of Wyoming, designed to accommodate the estimated student population of 1968 ; Brescia Coll. L., Owensboro, Ky. ; Savannah State Coll., Ga. ; Seton Hill Coll., Greensburg, Pa. ; the Hughes L., Norfolk Division, College of William and Mary, Norfolk, Va. ; the Walker L., Drury Coll., Springfield, Mo. ; Mercy Junior Coll., St. Louis, Mo. ; Wartburg Coll., Waverley, Iowa ; Univ. of Portland, Oregon ; the Life Science L. at Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind., serving the School of Agriculture, Department of Biological Science, and the Agricultural Experiment Station ; and the new reading room for the Unesco Library in Stockholm.

#### 9756 [University and special libraries].

Descriptions and illustrations of the following university libraries are given in *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (3) May 1959, 189-216 : Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N.Y. ; Carpenter Hall, Cornell University's engineering library (seating for 15% of all students and book stacks for 200,000v.) ; Kent State U.L., Kent, O. ; Louisiana State U.L. (324 ft. by 192 ft. on three floors, with divisional arrangement. Each division has four full-time professional staff. Cost \$3,500,000) ; University of Maryland L. (central stack and reading areas on three sides. Cost nearly \$2½m.) ; University of Missouri Medical L. ; University of New Hampshire L. (89,146 sq. ft., book capacity 375,000v., seats for 715 ; cost just over \$1m.) ; Northwestern State College of Louisiana L. The IBM Research L., San Jose, Cal., is described in *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (6) July-August 1959, 255-259. Illus., plan. The Stuart Pharmaceutical L., Pasadena, Cal., in *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (5) May-June 1959, 202-205. Illus., plan.

#### 9757 Hubwagen zum Transport von Bücherregalen [Lifting-truck for moving of bookshelves] Klaus-Dietrich Hoffmann. *B. u. Bild.*, 11 (11) November 1959, 518.

It may be necessary to remove shelves complete with books for various reasons, but there are disadvantages to providing them with ordinary castors, e.g. when subjected to a heavy load, castors leave an impression on floor coverings. A specially designed lifting truck for this purpose is now in use in Hamburg P.L. This is placed under the shelves from the side, and the supporting surface (50 by 50 cm.) is then raised by a lever, to lift the shelf 5cm. With a lever ratio of 1 : 20, no great strength is required. The truck runs on four special castor-wheels of 10cm. diameter, with double ball-bearings, and tyres 4cm. wide. It can be moved in any direction, and may also be used for transporting other loads of up to 300kg. Below shelves, a clearance of 21cm. is necessary ; and the base of the shelves must be strong enough to take the load, also wide enough to prevent tipping. The truck was designed in co-operation with the Hamburg representative of the firm of Friedrich Tillman Nachf., Dortmund, Postfach 406, who have registered the design. Price is about 300DM.

**LIBRARY MATERIALS : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, serials**

**9758 Aufgabe und Verantwortung des Bibliothekars in der Erwerbung** [Task and responsibility of the librarian in acquisition] Fritz Redenbacher. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 6 (3) 1959, 211-222. Bibliog.

Discussion of the factors determining an acquisition policy, based on three assumptions : (i) acquisition is a continuous unbroken function, as important as cataloguing or reader service ; (ii) acquisition is the task of the librarian and not a committee or governing body ; (iii) acquisition is a homogeneous task with many aspects, rather than a multitude of single tasks. Supplement to the author's contribution "Acquisition" in *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft*, 2nd ed. 1958.

**9759 Zum Ratensystem** [On the advisory system (in book selection)] Eugen Neuscheler. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 6 (3) 1959, 242-243.

Short note constituting part of the discussion on the paper by Redenbacher (see LSA 9758). The author considers very briefly a book selection system in which subject experts advise the librarian, who, however, retains the right to veto proposals and to decide the indispensable minimum in a given subject.

**9760 Der Bibliotheks- und Büchereirabatt** [The library rebate] Günther Pflug. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 9 (3) August 1959, 55-62.

There is a danger that under the law against limitation of competition of 27 June 1957 the old rights of libraries will suffer. The law aims at securing free competition but a fixed price for books is allowed, it being presumed that no preference will be shown towards some customers. The difficulty lies in the form of law which would give libraries a right to a rebate. What form should the contract take and how should the circle of participants be defined ? The agreements formerly made by the booksellers' association with library authorities are now illegal. The latest versions of the regulations of sale omit library rebates although other price-regulating agreements remain. If the rebate is regarded as a discount for bulk purchases it could legally be written into the regulations by the booksellers' association. This is what the Association of German Librarians hopes to achieve. But the present situation gives rise to some doubt. First the legal form by which the library rebate is to be secured is very peculiar in that it is to give one signatory to a contract, the booksellers, the right to forego some part of their profit in favour of a third party, the libraries. Secondly, it is not easy to define a "public academic library". Finally, librarians are displeased that the latest regulations of sale do not fix the rebate at 5% for academic libraries and 10% for public libraries but allow a variation "up to" 5% and 10% respectively.

**9761 Central processing in Southwest Missouri**, Willard K. Dennis. *Lib. J.*, 84 (19) November 1 1959, 3378-3380.

The Southwest Missouri Library Service, Inc., provides a centralised cataloguing and processing service for 14 libraries. It was formed as a non-profit corporation in 1957, the ten founding libraries undertaking to subscribe to it for three years. The Council on Library Resources made a grant for the purchase of equipment, and the service is otherwise maintained by subscriptions from

libraries, based on the proportion of each library's income in relation to the total income of all subscribing libraries. All libraries receive the same service. From October 1957 to June 1959, 78,581v. were processed, at an average cost to libraries of 36c. per volume. In the fiscal year 1958-59 this was reduced to 33.2c. Each library selects and orders its own books, but they are delivered to the centre. Standard forms of catalogue entry have been agreed, and all libraries use the same type of bookcard and pockets. The removal of the most expensive technical processes from libraries has enabled them to improve other aspects of their services.

**9762 Proposed procedure for establishing a cost of periodicals index,**  
Helen M. Welch. *Lib. resources*, 3 (3) Summer 1959, 202-208. Table.

In 1957 the Acquisitions Section of the American Library Association set up a Committee on Cost of Library Materials Index. The indexes for periodicals will aim at informing librarians of the percentage changes in the subscription prices of periodicals from year to year. Librarians will then know what percentage changes of funds must be made in budgeting to continue all periodicals which have previously been purchased. The present article presents the results of a survey made by the author as a pilot study for periodicals in United States political science, to establish a procedure for periodicals in all other fields. The average price for 1947-49 was taken as the base, only periodicals current from 1947-1958 were included. Ulrich, Faxon and Ayer were the lists mainly used to provide titles. The results are shown in a separate table, and the method of procedure outlined.

**9763 Translations of Soviet publications,** Melville J. Ruggles. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (5) September 1959, 347-352.

Translation is a more serious problem for the scientist and engineer than for the social scientist and humanist. These latter tend to specialize in geographical areas, whereas scientific literature may be published in any language. A large proportion of U.S. scientists are interested in Russian papers but few can speak Russian; the converse is true of the social scientists. Despite this, demands for translations come more from general readers than from subject specialists. The Russian translation needs of scientists are being more adequately met than those of the social scientists. Large scale translation would add to the already unmanageable volume of literature. Full exploitation of the translations is also unlikely. In June 1959 none of the 75 journals being translated in the USA and U.K. had reached 1,000 subscribers. The average was between 200-300. A study (Herner, S., *Science*, 128, 1958, 9-15) has shown little use is being made of translated journals. Primary means of access to the journals was found to be through abstracts and indexes; secondary access being through reports in English language journals. Selective translation and dissemination by an expert in one's own organization was considered best. Competent translators with subject knowledge are scarce. Even the best translations are inadequate to convey the finer nuances of meaning. It is not economically possible for all Russian journals to be produced in cover-to-cover translations. Those already produced, though heavily subsidised, are still expensive. Subscription to the original language journal should not cease when subscription is entered to a cover-to-cover translation. First hand acquaintance with Russian is impossible if this is done. Near total dependence on translations should be considered a stop gap measure. Russian language courses should be introduced into high school curricula. Shorter courses in scientific Russian are now being offered in many parts of the USA.

**CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING,  
ABSTRACTING**

**9764 Cataloging in source**, Margaret W. Ayrault. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 43 (3) August 1959, 242-246.

For decades librarians have discussed and worked towards a goal of having a book catalogued once and for all. In June 1958 the ALA Committee on Cataloguing Policy and Research agreed to serve as an advisory group to the Librarian of Congress on a study of consumer reaction to Cataloguing in Source. From June to September LC arranged for the co-operation of 230 publishers. This co-operation involved the submission of page proofs to LC in order that a complete catalogue entry could appear in a volume when published. By March 1959, 1,237 titles had had CIS copy published in them. Almost without exception the catalogue entry had been on its way to the publisher within eight working hours after receipt of page proof at LC. The same month an 18-page questionnaire was circulated. There were sections on acquisitions, preparation of catalogue cards, acceptance of current LC cataloguing practices, and a final section of opinions and comments. (The University of Michigan Library's comments are quoted). There was real enthusiasm for CIS in most libraries, particularly in those other than really large research libraries. Cataloguers should welcome the opportunity to handle quickly and inexpensively as many current acquisitions as possible and thus enable skilled cataloguers to provide better services in other areas. Publishers must also be convinced of the worth of CIS. It is expensive for them. LC would need staff and Congress would only make this possible if librarians present convincing proof that CIS is worth doing.

**9765 The Dual assignment : cataloging and reference : a four-year review of cataloging in the divisional plan**, Frank A. Lundy, Kathryn R. Renfro, Esther M. Shubert. *Lib. resources*, 3 (3) Summer 1959, 167-188. Tables, bibliog.

The librarian and two senior members of the staff of Nebraska University Libraries review at length the divisional organization of the library. The Library is organized into broad subject divisions : e.g. humanities, the social sciences, biological sciences, etc. In each division the librarians are responsible, not only for the reference service, but also for book selection, cataloguing and classification within the subject scope of the division. The Catalogue Department still has overall responsibility for continuity of method, etc., and has charge of the card distribution and production. The more junior professional staff of the divisional libraries work part-time in the Cataloguing Department. Detailed descriptions and comments on the organization are given. The four tables summarise the arguments under the following heads : (i) personnel ; (ii) personnel costs ; (iii) catalogue department costs ; (iv) catalogue department production.

**9766 Public service and cataloging at the University of Nebraska**, Enid Miller. *Lib. resources*, 3 (3) Summer 1959, 188-191.

A defence of the 'dual assignments' for staff in the public service and cataloguing employed in the University of Nebraska Libraries. The eight junior cataloguers work half-time in the cataloguing department and half in a special

subject division. In the Cataloguing Room they specialise in the cataloguing of the type of subject material they are handling in the public department. The assistants receive training in two jobs. They can see how effective their cataloguing is in a public department. They can, and do, suggest modifications in both cataloguing and classification. They remain 'flexible' and do not develop a departmentalised outlook. The public department profits in getting an assistant who can use the catalogue to its fullest extent.

**9767 Acquisition and cataloging ; an integral part of reader services,**  
Hanna Elsa Krueger. *Lib. resources*, 3 (3) Summer 1959, 192-197. Biblio.

A description of the development in the State College of Washington Library of the integration of the acquisition and cataloguing services with those dealing with the interpretation and use of the collections (reference and other services). The traditional "reference", "periodical", and "reserve" reading rooms and much of the closed stacks have been abandoned in favour of the organization of the library materials and services by broad subject areas. Members of the library staff are expected to be concerned with the teaching, research and extension programmes of the college. The present organization provides for three divisional libraries : humanities, science, and social science, each being a semi-autonomous unit doing its own bibliographic searching, descriptive and subject cataloguing. There is a clear distinction between professional and non-professional staff duties. The Technical Service Division still exists to produce catalogue cards and other library records, and maintain the central author/title and subject catalogues. Order, budget control, gifts, personnel records are maintained centrally in the Library Administrative Office. The principal advantages and disadvantages of the scheme are dealt with, and an editor's note intimates that in 1959 descriptive cataloguing has been re-centralized, while classification and subject cataloguing are still done in the subject divisions.

**9768 Literary unit versus bibliographical unit,** Eva Verona. *Libri*, 9 (2) 1959, 79-104. Biblio.

Alphabetical catalogues for author and title entries may be made with three conflicting objectives in view : (i) to locate a particular book rapidly ; (ii) to give details of all editions, translations, etc. of given works held by the library, (iii) to give details of all works by a given author held by the library. The first results in author and title main entries taken from the form appearing in the book. The second results in headings taken from the literary unit to which the book considered belongs, i.e. the original author and title of the work. The third, while grouping an author's works together, need not emphasise the original titles of the literary units. This conflict is traced in British, American, German, Swiss, Austrian, Italian, French and Croatian codes, and its implications for modern libraries examined. Most users wish to find recent books. Recent anonymous works, translations, new editions, etc. are usually sought by title. Thus such users may take precedence over the minority looking for older works, who may be served by added entries. Details of the original author and title may not be available when a work is catalogued, and can easily be added later in a secondary entry. Zagreb University Library catalogue concentrates its main entries on bibliographical units and assembles literary units by added entries, but all works by a given author are assembled under a uniform heading.

**9769 Sexagenarios de Ponte ? Betrachtungen zum 60. Geburtstag der Preussischen Instruktion** [Observations on the 60th birthday of the Prussian cataloguing rules] Heinrich Roloff. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73 (3) 1959, 183-187. References.

At sixty years of age, the Prussian is the oldest of the cataloguing codes. It was designed by Fritz Milkau and others, not as an end in itself, but as a means of facilitating the publication of the Prussian Union Catalogue ; and, now that this has been defunct for half a lifetime, it is time to think of revising the Code, but without forgetting its past. In any revision, it will have to be borne in mind that the Code should provide the fundamental principles, and leave cataloguers some latitude for their own decisions in matters of detail. Attempts to foresee all contingencies could lead to mistaken practices. If the existing rules for treating publications of corporate bodies as anonymous are to be altered, it will be tantamount to writing a new code on the lines of the Anglo-American ; and the Prussian code will be a part of library history. Even then, it will still have some practical value in the study of old catalogues and bibliographies. Since it may be advantageous to begin a new code, we must ensure that it is better than the old, that it makes cataloguing easier, and that it allows for future developments.

**9770 A proposito delle regole per la descrizione dei manoscritti** [On the rules for the description of manuscripts] Armando Petrucci. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (3-4) July-December 1958, 7-17. References.

The 1941 rules for the description of manuscripts are now out of date. They only deal with Latin manuscripts of before the invention of printing and are inadequate even for these. Suggested improvements are : (i) the external description should be fuller and more detailed than the rules indicate ; (ii) watermarks should be described, with reference to Briquet or, if not in Briquet, reproduced photographically ; (iii) note should be made of the ruling and pricking of each fascicule ; (iv) peculiarities of abbreviations, punctuation or marks of deletion, omission or reference should be noted as they may indicate the date or provenance of the manuscript. Some criticisms are made of Bulgarelli's article on the descriptive cataloguing of modern manuscripts (*L.S.A* 8681) ; (i) as the majority of modern manuscripts in Italian libraries are literary in character the rules should deal primarily with these rather than with historical documents which are better treated as archives ; (ii) the external description is just as important for modern literary manuscripts as for medieval manuscripts and should include signature, a note of the writing material, age, dimensions, number of pages and of blank pages, examination of the original numeration, fasciculation, description of paper and watermark, a note of the handwriting, ornament, binding and state of preservation. Palaeography gives little help for the description of modern handwritings, but in the absence of a classification of handwritings of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries cataloguers should at least indicate the general character of the handwriting.

**9771 Osnova nových směrnic předmětového katalogu** [Outline of the new rules for subject catalogues] Kamil Groh. *Knihovník*, 4 (9) 1959, 266-268.

Rules for the author catalogue have been published this year and an abbreviated version for small and medium libraries is being printed. Subject catalogues have been compiled so far according to the 'Temporary rules for subject head-

ings', published in 1952. The present outline is intended for librarians to comment on before the final version of the rules is completed. (i) Preface. (ii) Relation of the subject catalogue to other catalogues. Definitions. (iii) Subject heading and its parts. (iv) Wording of the subject heading (specific headings, grammatical rules, inversion, abbreviations). (v) Indexes. (vi) References. (vii) Headings in various subject groups. (viii) The subject entry. (ix) Technical side of the entry (Tracings). (x) The structure of the catalogue (Arrangement). (xi) Lists of headings.

**9772 Die Sachkatalogisierung als Aufgabe des wissenschaftlichen Bibliothekars** [Subject cataloguing as the task of the scientific librarian] Walther Gebhardt. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 6 (3) 1959, 222-241. Bibliog.

Discussion on the changing relationship between librarian and subject catalogue, and on the practical problems the subject catalogue presents. A survey of the thirty-six largest German libraries shows that 54% of the subject catalogues in use were compiled after 1945. These catalogues are flexible, and much use is made of cross-references in the sub-divisions. Regarding the question of who should compile the catalogue, the author feels that the best method is a staff of three or four experts under the direction of a co-ordinator.

**9773 BNB system for supplying catalog cards**, Benjamin A. Custer. *Lib. J.*, 84 (14) August 1959, 2264-2265.

The basic organisation and equipment which at present handles orders for 10,000-15,000 cards daily, is described. The order system employs punched cards, which provide all information required for routine processes, and are then available for use by regional union catalogues as records of library holdings. The production system is also described, from the preparation of photographic stencils of entries appearing in the weekly issue of *BNB*, through the actual printing of the cards (done only to meet orders received), to the final sorting and wrapping. Cards are sold at 1½d each to about 250 subscribers and produce an annual income of £10,000. (A note to the article indicates that the American periodical *Publishers' Weekly* record of new books will be expanded to include Dewey number, LC subject headings, and LC card no., and thus provide librarians with bibliographic information similar to that given by *BNB*).

**9774 Extension of unit card concept**, Robert E. Kingery. *Lib. J.*, 84 (19) November 1 1959, 3381-3383. Illus.

The "designator system" developed by the Preparation Division of the Reference Library of New York P.L. is described. Because of the Division's size, material processed passes through several hands, so the unit catalogue card copy incorporates administrative information and operational instructions, e.g. acquisition and cataloguing data on continuations, the allocation of entries to the various catalogues in the Reference Dept., and instructions for "transferring" (i.e. adding headings to unit cards) and filing. Advantages claimed are : (i) simplifies recording of variant forms of subject headings ; (ii) facilitates provision of cards for different catalogues (the Department maintains over 50 catalogues) ; (iii) accelerates distribution of cards ; (iv) reduces clerical work ; (v) main entry cards can be filed immediately, without waiting for the set to be completed ; (vi) each card carries the location of all other copies. Closely allied to this system is a standardised work sheet, which serves as copy for the unit cards. Examples of cards are illustrated and explained. The designators are codes, of letters or arbitrary designs.

- 9775 La ficha analitica - (su importancia)** [Analytical entries - (their importance)] Blanca Calvo Rodríguez. *Bol. Asoc. Colombiana*, 3 (2) April-June 1959, 43-44.

Analytical entries are of the greatest importance since they reveal aspects of a work which ought to appear in the catalogue because of the importance of the subjects covered. The part of the work thus catalogued should be treated as a separate work. Dictionary catalogues, etc. should contain analytical entries that show either when an author has treated of several different subjects or when several authors have dealt with several subjects in the same book. Thus, for "Castilian Classics" there should be analytical entries for each author, each subject and sometimes even for each title. The subject is usually more important than the title. Sometimes they coincide. Sometimes the title needs a separate entry. In small collections analytical entries are needed to bring out all the content of the comparatively few works, and, in specialised collections, to cover all aspects of the subject. Analytical entries must show clearly the exact location of the subject in the main work. In this respect the public may need professional help. The actual form of entry varies from place to place but should contain everything necessary to show its exact location and context and may be almost a complete reproduction of the main entry. One should try to avoid including detail found in the main entry which is irrelevant to the analytical entry. Usually, author, title, source and location and perhaps "translator" or "illustrator" will suffice. One form should be used throughout the catalogue. Analytical entries should not be used for separate works bound in the same volume.

- 9776 To be enduring : The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections**, David C. Mearns. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (5) September 1959, 341-346.

The quantity of manuscripts in the USA is extremely large and is scattered throughout the country. In 1939 the American Historical Association established a special committee on manuscripts. Its report was issued in 1946 and a revision in 1947. Preparation of a union catalogue of manuscripts was recommended. In 1948 the committee's work was taken over by a joint committee of the Society of American Archivists and the Association for State and Local History. The joint committee was instructed to prepare a plan (i) for the preparation of a union inventory of manuscripts in the U.S. ; (ii) to make known current accessions ; (iii) to establish co-operation in, rather than competition for, American historical material. The catalogue was offered a home at LC. In 1952 preparation of LC rules for cataloguing manuscripts were in preparation and were ratified in 1954. It was determined in 1957 that LC should apply for a grant to begin the provision of the union catalogue ; \$200,000 was granted in December 1958. It is hoped to include the 24,000 collections in the co-operating libraries and archives, as well as the 3,000 collections in LC. The first printed cards have now been issued.

- 9777 Autour de la classification psychologique des sciences : Juan Huarte de San Juan, Francis Bacon, Pierre Charron, d'Alembert** [Regarding psychological classification of knowledge] H. J. de Vleeschauwer. *Mousaion*, (27) 1958, 71p.

Not only manuals of librarianship but also philosophical guides are all too apt to rely on clichés. The object of this lengthy study is to provide a more direct approach and thereby clarify the history and philosophy of classification. The classification of Bacon can by no means claim the originality it is often

given. It derives from the work of an almost unknown Spanish psychologist, Juan Huarte, who published in 1575 his *Examen de ingeneos para las ciencias*. His discovery of the trichotomy of mind and knowledge forms the basis of Bacon's ideas. Many editions of Huarte's book were published in Spain and abroad and it can be called a best-seller of the time. In 1601 Pierre Charron published his *La sagesse*, the work of a moralist influenced by Huarte. This did much to spread the theory of classification across Europe. In 1605 Francis Bacon published the *Advancement of learning*. Because of his influence on d'Alembert and also on Dewey, this is the most famous classification of knowledge in the world of librarians. He abandoned the deductive logic of Aristotle and relied on inductive methods. Truth is not, he claimed, derived from authority but is the result of experience. Facts must be assembled after experimentation and analysis, and there must be the necessary eliminations. These true facts must then be systematically arranged and any conclusions drawn. In 1751 Diderot began to publish his great *Encyclopédie* and the famous *Discours préliminaire* by d'Alembert appeared in it. This interprets classification of knowledge as owing much to Bacon but presents his views in a new and ingenious light. d'Alembert owed much to Bacon but his is no slavish copying, as many books state, but a further development of his reasoning.

- 9778 Polyglot editions of UDC**, F. Donker Duyvis. *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (3) August 1959, 75-77.

The UDC has gradually grown into the largest systematic classification in existence but users and producers have not always understood one another in matters of linguistics and terminology. The schedules are developing so rapidly that there have arisen various discrepancies between the different printed editions which can only be avoided by taking well planned steps such as editions at planned intervals. The use of the multilingual abridged edition is justified by the need to give a concise view of the subject fields covered by the separate classes. Apart from this main aim many secondary advantages might be obtained by polyglot editions such as the use of UDC for polyglot glossaries but should not be used as a glossary of linguistic terms. The most important feature in the writer's view is that the structure of UDC is taught to future users and that the numerous editors of UDC publications can take measures to prevent ambiguity and confusion.

- 9779 Die dezimalfremden Zeichen der Decimalklassification** [Non-numerical signs in the UDC] Otto Frank. *DFW*, 7 (6) September 1959, 197-199. Bibliog.

Although the auxiliary signs have numerical values, there is often confusion in their linear order and they are not convenient in mechanical selection. The plus sign is unnecessary but the colon should remain, though it could be removed and coloned digits could be written either beside each other, in array, or beneath each other, in chain. Auxiliary could also be replaced by lower case letters, or by .00 or .000, or by the colon as Bradford already suggested. Brackets nought could be replaced by the colon and the main class number.

- 9780 Algo más sobre la nueva edición de la clasificación de Dewey** [Further notes on the new edition of the Dewey Classification] Carmen Rovira. *Cuba Bibliotecológica*, 4 (1-2) January-June 1959, 16-22.

In general structure, degree of detail in the schedules, and re-location of topics, the 16th edition of DC. is an improvement on the 15th. On the basis of a brief analysis of classes 100, 200, 300, 700, 800 and 900 (omitting 920), the 16th

edition provides a notable advance, incorporating the best features of the 14th and 15th editions. It scores over the 14th edition by reason of its modernised terminology and allocation of notation ; sub-division is more balanced : there is no attempt to expand schedules on minute topics beyond the limits of literary warrant. It is superior to the 15th edition typographically and in its wealth of cross-references. The large libraries in Latin America which remained faithful to the 14th edition of DC and did not adopt the 15th edition would welcome the 16th edition, since its adoption involves only a small amount of adjustment. But the situation is otherwise in Cuba, where small libraries are in the majority. These libraries adopted the 15th edition (Spanish version) in the belief that it was the "standard" edition and would be likely to remain so for many years. The appearance of the 16th edition raises a problem for them, since a new Spanish edition is unlikely.

**9781 Zpráva Sovětské delegace na konferenci o desetinném třídění v Budapešti - červenec 1959** [Soviet standpoint at the conference on decimal classification in Budapest in July 1959] Z. N. Ambarcumjan. *Knihovník*, 4 (9) 1959, 264-265.

(i) It is obvious that a classification system reflects the philosophy of those who compiled it and that all classification systems must necessarily become out of date. (ii) The decimal classification is limited by a bourgeois world outlook. This is especially marked in the social sciences and is understandable because sociology before Marx could not discover the true laws governing society. (iii) The task of this conference is very difficult, because ideological problems cannot be set aside in book classification. (iv) In spite of all that has been said the decimal classification is very important because of its wide use, and it might be possible to reconcile the differences inherent in the two different ideologies. (v) The value of the classification is in its uniformity through the whole world and it should be maintained. It is suggested therefore that the decimal classification is used for international co-operation, but it is not recommended for internal use in libraries of the socialist block. (vi) Notation should be limited to numbers and no letters of any alphabet introduced into it. (vii) The following amendments are suggested : To remove class numbers by which socialist developments were wrongly evaluated and to allocate places to new developments in the socialist countries, to provide alternate placings for subjects which can be viewed differently from a socialist and capitalist viewpoint and to remove groups which have been proved out of date by contemporary science and social practice.

**9782 [Basic outline of a new Soviet bibliographical classification]**  
*Sovetskaja bibliografija*, (3) 1959, 102-104.

The Ministry of Culture has approved the basic outline of a new classification based on the Marxist-Leninist classification of sciences. The outline is the work of a committee composed of representatives of the Lenin Library, the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library and the library of the Academy of Sciences. Many scientists were consulted and the outline was discussed at library and bibliographical meetings. The main classes are as follows : *Science of general laws of nature and society* : (a) Marxism-Leninism. *Science of nature* : (b) General natural science ; (c) Physics and mathematics ; (d) Chemistry, geology, geography ; (e) Biology. *Science of man's influence on nature* : (f) Technology. (g) Agriculture ; (h) Medicine. *Science of society* : (i) General social sciences ; (j) History ; (k)

Economics; (l) Communist and workers' parties, social and political organisation of workers ; (m) State and law ; (n) Military science ; (o) Science, culture, pedagogics ; (p) Philology ; (q) Literature, art ; (r) Religion, atheism ; (s) Philosophy, psychology ; (t) General works. [Abstracted from a Czech translation in *Novinky knihovnické literatury*, 2 (3) 1959, 101-102].

**9783 Proposals for a standard building classification**, Dargan Bullivant. *Architects J.*, 130 (3361) September 1959, 187-204. Illus., tables.

The SfB system was evolved in Sweden, 1946-50, due to the dispersal of subjects in UDC and is based on processes used by the building trade. The system only applies to items and services used in actual building, other related subjects are still to be classified by UDC. The proposed system is a combination of SfB with UDC and is intended for international use. A full explanation is given of the research involved before production of the scheme, which is printed in full.

**9784 Some ideas on indexing**, J. Edwin Holmstrom. *Indexer*, 1 (4) Autumn, 1959, 96-103. Biblio.

Defines indexing as "any device for discovering or rediscovering in a book, or a collection of papers or notes, such items of information or passages of text as may have a wanted relevance". Compares this device with the function of a person's memory. Great advantage of the index is that its contents are available to others besides the person who first apprehended them. Distinguishes between alphabetical and classified arrangement of indexes, and discusses their advantages and disadvantages. Deals with the two main methods of alphabetising—word by word and letter by letter. Lists thirteen rules from his book *Facts, files and action in business and public affairs*. London, Chapman & Hall, 1953. Asserts that the UDC offers advantages in that it is internationally standardised for arranging indexes in accordance with a "systematic" or "logical" scheme of classification.

**9785 Some snags in indexing**, G. Norman Knight. *Indexer*, 1 (4) Autumn, 1959, 104-109.

Deals with various problems in alphabetical arrangement of indexes. These are : hyphenated names, especially surnames ; peers ; cross references ; place names ; names beginning with prefixes and M', Mc, Mac and St. ; abbreviations, changes in terminology ; separate references to the same subject on the same page.

**9786 Indexers' remuneration**, Society of Indexers. *Indexer*, 1 (3) Summer 1959, 78-81.

Book-indexing involves five stages : (i) reading the book in order to note points to be watched in indexing ; (ii) indexing ; (iii) editing entries ; (iv) preparation for the press ; (v) proof correction. A small survey of methods of payment indicated that four methods are commonly in use : payment by (i) 1,000 page entries ; (ii) number of pages in the text ; (iii) total number of columns of the index ; (iv) number of hours spent indexing, etc. (the most

common method). The Committee recommend the Council of the Society of Indexers to consider the following scales of payment for book-indexing : "Scale I. Straightforward, simple books, requiring no special knowledge of the subject . . . : a minimum of 6s. per hour. Scale II. Works of moderate scholarship . . . [for which] the indexer should have a good experience of general indexing and should have a good background of general knowledge (say, to degree standard) : a minimum of 8s. per hour. Scale III. Works requiring a high grade of indexing technique and a special knowledge of the subject : a minimum of 10/6 per hour." If the indexer is employed full-time then the salaries recommended in line with the above scales would be : Scale I : £600 p.a. ; II : £800 p.a. ; III : £1,050 p.a.

**9787 Zehn Jahre Zeitschriftenauswertung an der Sächsischen Landesbibliothek Dresden** [Ten years of periodical-indexing at the State Library of Saxony, Dresden] Helmut Deckert. *Z. f. Bib.*, 73 (3) 1959, 176-183. References, table.

The experience of the City Library of Berlin and the State Library of Saxony at Dresden shows that they have been justified in undertaking the work of indexing their stocks of periodicals. The difficulties both of beginning and of finding staff have been overcome. There are three answers to the objection that the whole work could be left to Berlin : (i) the two libraries' stocks of periodicals are different ; (ii) Berlin's acquisitions are confined to East German periodicals on business, politics and popular knowledge (insufficient coverage for learned libraries) ; (iii) Dresden prefers its own system of indexing to the chain-indexing system of Berlin. This is not to say that the Berlin index is unsuitable for its own purpose ; for it is useful to the general public, and helps in directing the general reading and political education of specialists. In the matter of style, however, experience at Dresden has proved that entry under the principal word of the title is best for a learned library. Between them Berlin and Dresden have worked out a scheme of co-operative indexing whereby Dresden relies on Berlin for the indexing of the periodicals that it does most completely, but changes the headings where necessary. This cuts down the work of indexing at Dresden by one-third. The Dresden periodical index consists of five separate parts : (i) — (iii) Entries for the years 1949-53, 1954-58 and 1959-63. (iv) Index of newspapers. (v) Alphabetical register of titles of periodicals.

**9788 Index and indexing for retrieval of information in Indian special libraries**, S. R. Banerjee. *IASLIC Bull.*, 4 (3) September 1959, 90-110. References.

The prerequisites of an indexing service are : (i) a regular supply of information, and (ii) a desire for a method of information retrieval. To give the best results a world wide coverage of sources is desirable, and while the indexer should have some subject knowledge, he should be primarily a librarian. The index used in a library should be on cards, but arguments are brought forward in favour of national co-ordination on a subject level, resulting in a printed index. An alphabetic-specific index of micro-subjects in periodicals is considered more suitable than a classified index. Abstracts cannot be prepared as quickly as an index, and are considered less useful in cases where the original articles are readily available.

**9789 World agricultural economics and rural sociology abstracts: analysis of a questionnaire**, S. von Frauendorfer. *Q. Bull. IAALD.*, 4 (4) October 1959, 211-216.

As a preliminary to the establishment of a new abstracting and indexing service, a questionnaire of ten questions was submitted to a number of likely subscribers together with a sample copy. The questions dealt with the subject coverage, length and quality of abstracts, language preference and need for translation, pattern of array of the contents of the new publication, need or not for a subject and/or geographical index, frequency of publication, editions in French, German and Spanish, and general suggestions. In the main, the sample publication met the needs of users and an edition in English seems to be all that is needed at present.

**9790 Kohó- és gépipari referáló kiadványok. I. Külföldi referáló lapok és indexek** [Metallurgical and engineering publications. Foreign abstracting and indexing journals] Pál Györe. *Műsz. Könyvtár. Tájékozt.*, 5 (3) 1958, 30-43.

117 non-Hungarian sources of technical information are listed. Arrangement is by broad subject fields : (i) Physics ; (ii) Chemistry ; (iii) General technology ; (iv) Metallurgy ; (v) Machine building ; (vi) Electrical engineering ; (vii) Transportation ; (viii) Energy ; (ix) Agricultural machines ; (x) Measurement and instruments. 71 English and American, 7 Soviet and 39 sources from other, chiefly European, countries are listed. Titles only are indicated, with additional information consisting mainly of the inception date for the periodical publications and/or an occasional Hungarian translation of the subtitle.

#### DOCUMENTATION : General

**9791 Die Entstehung des Wortes "Dokumentation" im Namen der FID** [The origin of the word "documentation" in the title of FID] F. Donker Duyvis. *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (1) February 1959, 15-16.

A short history of the International Federation of Documentation from 1920 onwards and a history of the changes in the meaning of the word documentation from the original one used in connection with legal documents, i.e. the treatment of official papers and other documents in writing a thesis or other essay to the modern, usually accepted meaning—"Documentation is the collection, arrangement and dissemination of papers of every sort".

**9792 The history of the word documentation within the FID**, Carl Björkboom. *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (3) August 1959, 68-69.

Disagrees with some of the points made by F. Donker Duyvis (see LSA 9791). The word was first used in 1907 by Otlet and in the name for a conference in 1910 and meant the bibliographical control of the complete literary output of the different countries, i.e. library work and bibliography. Donker Duyvis considers that the word originated in 1920 by which time it meant the utilization of scientific literature within a special field. The official definition used by FID covers both definitions. The change in meaning arose because the national

libraries did not take up Otlet's suggestions and did not accept the new term. Instead, the early years of the century saw the rise of special libraries and the need for a new classification system. UDC appeared in 1905 and was enthusiastically received in several countries. Moreover the new special librarians at that time were not regarded as 'real' librarians by the latter and thus became known as documentalists. The gulf between the opposing parties was not bridged until a congress held in Paris in 1937. The author considers the true definition of documentation to be : bibliography and information librarianship adapted to special library needs. Two distinct features are : (i) clientele consist of people who work in laboratories, are short of time, and do not have the patience of the ordinary scholar ; (ii) they are concerned to get facts and do not mind in what form of literature the facts are to be found. (Further details in the history of the word are added by F. Donker Duyvis).

- 9793 Document, documentation and standardization,** S. R. Ranganathan. *Lib. Herald*, 1 (1) April 1958, 1-15.

Examines the spheres of standardization, the resulting advantages, and the possibility of the extension to the repetitive elements in intellectual work. Sets forth the spiral of creation of thought, its expression for communications, its embodiment into a document, the organisation and service of documents, the feed-back into the human mind, and the repetition of this process *ad infinitum*. Mentions the role of the author, the publisher, the printer, the librarian, and the documentalist in this spiral movement. States the diverse problems in the different stages of the spiral, amenable to standardization and simplification. (Author's abstract).

- 9794 The Documentation Centre, Education Clearing House, Unesco.** Unesco Bull., 13 (5-6) May-June 1959, 127-128.

The Centre houses a current collection of approximately 35,000 items on education made up largely of official documents and reports from local and national education authorities and also non-official experimental studies. Its immediate object is to document the programme of Unesco and to meet the needs of Member States. The material is kept up to date by a journal scanning programme which includes 300 education journals and involves most of the staff. The catalogue is classified by author with supplementary subject catalogues arranged by country and country catalogues arranged by subject. The Centre is used by the Secretariat, Unesco experts and educationists. It handles many requests by mail. The following publications are described : *Education Abstracts*, *Educational studies and documents*, *World survey of education : a handbook of organization and statistics*, *Monographs on fundamental education*, *Problems in education*, *Accessions lists*.

- 9795 The distribution function in documentation,** John M. Hetrick. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (5) May-June 1959, 193-195.

Distribution of reports is the end product of all technical documentation procedures and is all-important if valuable research effort is not to be lost. The U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research effects distribution through journal articles and through technical document reports. Research is also drawn to the attention of interested persons through the *Monthly Status of Research Projects*, the *Quarterly Index of Technical Documentary Reports*, management reports, and through abstracts. Distribution through journals' articles ensures good, free

editorial services and inclusion of the reports in various abstracts and indexes, but delay in publication—6 months to 2 years—is a serious drawback. The documentary report can be reproduced and distributed in about a month. Its author is not restricted by space limitations and can do his own editing. Documents require a different approach from books. Also they need either abstracting or indexing to aid in their distribution. There is no agreement amongst scientists regarding primary distribution. By better retrieval and distribution methods librarians perhaps could make the researcher more aware of their capabilities. Better physical production of reports, such as the inclusion of a cover and/or title page and full bibliographical details, is required. The scientist must not only be given the information he knows he needs, but also that which he had not realised he needed.

- 9796 La documentation démographique** [Documentation of demography] Alain Girard. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 4 (7-8) July-August 1959, 329-342. Biblio.

No social plans for the future, whether in education, public health, employment or economic production, can afford to ignore population trends and figures. The frontiers of demography are as yet rather indefinite and the author describes societies and sources of information connected with it. The population statistics of France are among the most reliable and complete in the world. L'Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE) provides basic information on the state of the population. Its censuses go back to 1801. It has 18 regional branches in the bigger provincial towns. Its publications—studies on population problems—are a minor contribution compared with the part INSEE plays in the national economy. L'Institut national d'études démographiques (INED) was formed in 1945 to study population problems from every aspect. Whereas INSEE is affiliated to the Ministry of finance and national economy, INED is attached to the Ministry of health and population, and is entirely concerned with research and not with the policy of the Ministry. It has no exact equivalent abroad. Covering a vast field, the results of its research appear in the periodical *Population*, and a series, *Travaux et documents*. Its library of 9,000v. and 350 periodicals offers very up-to-date documentation and subject analysis of articles. It is to receive a valuable bequest of 18th cent. works on population. Other organisations are listed with their addresses and periodical publications, and a list of basic works precedes a lengthy bibliography.

- 9797 The language problem in documentation**, A. W. J. Mayer. *Rev. Doc.*, 26 (3) August 1959, 73-74.

At least 50% of 'scientific' literature is in languages which more than half of the world's scientists cannot read. The greater part of what is published is inaccessible to most of those who could otherwise benefit from it. It would be erroneous to conclude that the problem could be solved by large scale translation which would be costly. The documentalist also struggles with language difficulties in tracing articles. There is too much duplication as well as insufficient coverage. The solution lies in the publication of abstracts in one or two modern languages, such as English and Russian, by a comprehensive world service. Decisions will also have to be made as to what not to translate and suitable abstracts could make that decision possible.

**9798 Metals documentation : a fast new problem-solving service,** Marjo ie R. Hyslop. *Metal Progress*, 76 (5) November 1959, 123-128.

To save searching time the American Society for Metals is establishing in 1960 literature searching by machine to be called Metals Documentation Service. Machine sorts 100,000 indexed documents an hour and also prints titles and sources of titles relevant to question under review. Journals and other publications are to be indexed on magnetic tape, ready for searching within one or two weeks after publication for domestic journals and one month for foreign ones. Provides a selecting, abstracting and searching service limited to published material in all forms ; patents and dissertations are not included. Products include 'products awareness' service, to keep up to date with a current topic, fortnightly abstracting service, bibliographical and retrospective searches, encoded tapes of a year's literature for sale. Present plans are to offer searches for retrospective five years supplemented by conventional library tools.

**9799 Zur Klärung der Verständigung auf dem Gebiete der Patent-dokumentation** [Towards a clarification of terms in the documentation of patents] Erich Meyer. *DFW*, 7 (6) September 1959, 193-196. Table.

Simple and compound terms must be distinguished as well as a subject chain. A sharp subject focus needs at least compound terms and scientific and technical inventions need to be translated into terms of documentation and patent law.

**9800 Documentaliste : un métier pour notre temps** [Documentalist : profession for our times] Luc Decaunes. *L'Education nationale*, (25) September 24th 1959, 13-15. Illus.

Discusses the role of the documentalist in the modern world of research and information, and the work of the Institut Nationale des Techniques de la Documentation, established in 1950, which gives a diploma. Instruction is also given by the Union Française des Organismes de la Documentation, a professional association founded in 1940.

#### DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION and MECHANICAL AIDS

**9801 Copying of manuscripts**, Standing Conference of National and University Libraries. *Libri*, 9 (2) 1959, 169-170.

In large scale photocopying, libraries should : (i) observe donors' restrictions and the Copyright Act 1956, (ii) and (iii) give full facilities to researchers, and for building collections of copies of scattered mss., (iv) have regard for the interests of bodies served by the library before supplying copies merely for the future, potential use of readers elsewhere, (v) withhold exclusive rights of photocopying holdings from any outside body, (vi) remember that copies taken to make further copies may constitute publication unfair to copyright holders, if done for profit.

- 9802 This works for us : Periodical handling with photocopy system,** William H. Simon. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (5) May-June 1959, 206-207. Photo.

Decentralization and dispersal of personnel, the increasing flow of documentation, and the varied content of journals makes dissemination of information from them very difficult for all technical libraries. About 350 journals are received in the library of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 25% of these in multiple copies. Most are circulated. In 1956 this involved handling periodical issues 21,127 times. Various methods for dealing with circulation have been suggested in the literature, but at the Olin Mathieson Library the "Contura-Portable" photocopier is used. Transparencies are made of the contents tables the day the journals arrive. These are used as masters for the multiple distribution of copies to be sent to each staff member. He receives his copy within two days. Requested articles are photocopied in order of priority and sent for retention if desired. If a whole issue is required it is sent on loan for three days after the various photocopies have been done.

- 9803 Microrecording in libraries,** L. J. Jolley. *Lib. Rev.*, (127) Autumn 1958, 443-450.

The appearance of J. Burkett's pamphlet *Microrecording in libraries* prompts the author to consider the whole position of microphotography in libraries. Among the topics with which he deals are : newspaper files, periodical collections, microphotography as a form of publishing, scarce books, photo-charging, and acquisition and discarding policies.

- 9804 L'Association pour la conservation et la reproduction photographique de la presse [A.C.R.P.P.]** [Association for the conservation and photographic reproduction of the press] H. -F. Raux. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 4 (7-8) July-August 1959, 343-347.

The problems presented by the storage of newspapers confront not only librarians but also large institutions, including the press organisations themselves. A new specialist organisation, A.C.R.P.P., was created in 1958. This is non-profit making and its founder members include the Bibliothèque Nationale, and l'Institut français de presse. Its first achievement has been the opening in March 1959 of a studio for microfilming newspapers. Its equipment is very modern : a Kodagraph camera, Aiglonne automatic developing machine, and Audomatic reader, and the advanced automation afforded by this equipment allows a large output at low cost using a very small staff (4 at present). Two projects are now under way : (i) microfilming of newspapers already forming part of the national collections. (ii) systematic reproduction of current newspapers. Positive copies are sold at about 10fr. per page, and suggestions for microfilming other series may be made. A catalogue of titles is published periodically. Apart from the obvious advantages, e.g. in storage space, this project has further importance because it has revealed that most collections of old newspapers are usually imperfect. Odd parts are often missing from bound sets previously believed complete. Every newspaper to be microfilmed is examined and everything done to ensure that the filmed copy will be as complete as possible. The microfilm is thus often much more complete than any single set. Regional papers raise problems by the multiplicity of their editions, and attempts are made to put on a single film the variations of local news in different editions. Foreign interest has already been great.

- 9805 The Xerox process and its application at Yale,** Joseph H. Treyz. *Lib. resources*, 3 (3) Summer 1959, 223-229. Tables.

The author, Assistant Head of the Catalog Department, Yale University Library, gives a brief, but lucid description of the Xerox process, and outlines the advantages and disadvantages for librarians. He continues with a description of the uses to which Xerox has been put by Yale, mainly in the reproduction of catalogues and catalogue cards. He also deals with costs and demonstrates the economics of Xerox reproduction as against the ordering of LC cards.

## ARCHIVES

- 9806 Manuscripts and the library,** W. H. Bond. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 511-516. References.

Manuscripts are difficult for the librarian to deal with, because they are varied in form and content, each being unique, and can be overwhelming in quantity. The specialist using manuscript material has a good idea of what he is looking for, therefore cataloguing may be broad. It varies according to the nature of the individual item, e.g. the contents of letters of eminent persons should be analysed for references to other eminent persons, whereas a little-known family's correspondence would be treated in less detail. Satisfying the primary functions of the department, identification and location of particular manuscripts, comes before any elaboration of entries; but a certain conformity with the cataloguing practice of other departments is helpful to the reader. The department should offer the help of expert staff, basic reference works, photographic apparatus, and instruments for the scientific examination of manuscripts.

- 9807 The preservation of archives,** Anthony E. A. Werner. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (10) October 1959, 282-288. References.

The conservation of documents depends on environment and quality of material. Humidity should be between 50-60% R.H. at a temperature of 60-75°F., and adequate air circulation should be ensured. If conditions are bad a wrapping of some inhibitor of mould and insect growth, such as "Santobrite", is useful. Of the materials, parchment is relatively stable. Paper should be free of excessive quantities of lignin, resin and heavy metals, with good mechanical strength, and a pH value not below 5. Some sources of acidity in paper are detailed, as is the Barrow method of de-acidification. This is an essential process in stopping decay of paper. It may be followed by some process of mechanical strengthening. Some advantages and disadvantages of "silking" and lamination are discussed, and in an addendum comment is made on the subject of LSA 9263.

- 9808 Sulphur dioxide pollution of the atmosphere.** *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (10) October 1959, 291-293.

Experiments conducted for the Society in 1958 indicated that simple and effective tests of the presence of sulphur dioxide in repositories can be made; that air conditioning gave complete protection against its effects and that virtually complete protection can be obtained by boxing and wrapping even when necessary ventilation is provided against mould growths.

**9809 The preservation of ecclesiastical records,** C. E. Welch. *Archives*, 4 (22) Michaelmas 1959, 75-80.

The Parochial Registers and Records Measure of 1929 remained a dead letter until after the last war when local authorities and universities were able to provide the diocesan record offices which the Church could not afford. Deposit of parish records with these offices has been slow. The question of search fees has been a stumbling block and they should be abolished. Some record offices have made surveys of parish records in their counties. The Pilgrim Trust report of 1952 on ecclesiastical archives revealed the poor conditions in which many episcopal records were kept and as a result some have been transferred to local record offices. These offices have also recently been receiving probate records earlier than 1858 from district registries and the older estate records from the Church Commissioners. Chapter records are usually quite well looked after in chapter libraries or chapter clerks' offices, but some have been deposited in record offices and university repositories. A list is given of diocesan record offices and the kinds of ecclesiastical records which each holds. It shows that only in 7 dioceses (of which only 2 are ancient) has no progress as yet been made in the preservation of any diocesan records. When diocesan record offices have produced catalogues of their records they will be used more widely by historians.

**9810 Local archives of Great Britain : XVIII. The Berkshire Record Office,** Peter Walne. *Archives*, 4 (22) Michaelmas 1959, 65-74.

This office, established in 1948, has a staff of four, including an assistant archivist whose main responsibility is to help the county council departments deal with their modern records. Better accommodation than the present semi-basement is expected when a new shire hall is built. Fire protection is by Minerva nucleonic detector, Pyrene automatic CO<sub>2</sub> gas discharge, and direct line to the local fire station. Quarter session records are not so rich as in many counties. The office holds the earlier records of over 140 parishes in the Archdeaconry of Berkshire, and the older records of 5 Berkshire boroughs : Abingdon, Hungerford, Maidenhead, Wallingford, and Wokingham. The archives of the county borough of Reading are in the care of the borough librarian. The office deals with about 2,000 county council enquiries each year and has made a tierie of county council properties. It hopes soon to circulate exhibitions of archives round schools through the medium of Reading museum's school loans service.

**9811 Official and private record and manuscript collections in the Prior's Kitchen, Durham,** James Conway Davies. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (10) October 1959, 261-270.

(See LSA 8182). In 1957 the diocesan probate records, mid-16th to mid-19th cents., were deposited at the Prior's Kitchen. The ecclesiastical and palatine records there represent approximately half the 7m. items in custody. The other half consists of records deposited by private persons, public or private corporations, or societies. There are more than 1m. items in the Grey of Howick collection, the most important being the papers of the first four Earls and some of their family. Early deeds, manorial documents, and estate records from the 17th cent., for the northern counties and the borough of Morpeth are to be found in the Howard of Naworth muniments. Records of particular importance in several other private collections are mentioned. Apart from these there are the records of the city of Durham, including charters from 1170 and all extant

records, of particular value from the early 17th cent., up to 1930 ; Land Tax records (William III - 1920) ; and the prevesting date records of the collieries of the Northern Division of the National Coal Board, dating from the early 15th cent. Photostats of medieval accounts of Battle Abbey now at the Huntington Library, California, were presented by Lord Beveridge. The manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter Library, some medieval and some later collections, are also available at the Prior's Kitchen.

- 9812 St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and its archives,** Eilidh M. McInnes. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (10) October 1959, 277-282.

A short history of the hospital from the time of its foundation in the 12th cent. serves to introduce from time to time a note of the archives in its custody, and others that are not. Only some 50 deeds of the monastic foundation remain there, but early manorial and estate records were acquired with the Savoy estates with which the hospital was endowed on its re-incorporation in 1553. From about this time too, date the administrative and financial records, with Committee records from the 17th cent. Admissions and discharges were recorded in the early Elizabethan minute books, but after that the records are only fragmentary until 1800, as the older admission books were destroyed in the 1939-45 war. The Medical School keeps its own archives (from 1763), as does the Nightingale Training School. Under the National Health Service Act other hospitals were combined in a group under a new Board of Governors, and their archives passed to St. Thomas' Hospital. Typed catalogue, card index and other aids are available at the Hospital.

- 9813 The archives of Protestant missions from London to Australia 1787-1850 : a survey,** Leslie R. Marchant. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (10) October 1959, 271-276. References.

There has been an "official" emphasis in the writing of the early history of settlement in Australia. The lack of private papers is partly made up by the existence of records of missions which were flourishing at the height of the Evangelical revival. This article is limited to the records of Protestant societies with headquarters or repositories in London ; it does not survey diocesan archives. The beginnings of mission work are summarized, as are the organization of the societies and the arrangement of their records. Facilities for the use of the records are tabulated, and an appendix contains the names of the societies and a very brief indication of their archives.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY : Historical and descriptive

- 9814 The function of bibliography,** Fredson Bowers. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 497-510. References.

Librarians, through lack of knowledge of the principles of analytical bibliography, are not always aware of the significance or existence of variants in copies of books in their stock, and so fail to serve the scholar, who is trying to identify an ideal copy. For example, the Henry E. Huntington Library sold Elizabethan duplicates with important textual variants, while retaining copies with unimportant variants of the title-page. Since the librarian should collect and accurately record the books in which the scholar is interested, he must ultimately share his responsibility for producing the best possible versions of them. He is better able to do so if, before training as a librarian, he graduates in literature and history.

**9815 Contributo alla conoscenza di Loyset Lyedet : il manoscritto n.233 della Casanatense ed il Reg. Lat. 736 della Vaticana** [Contribution to the knowledge of Loyset Lyedet : the manuscript no. 233 of the Casanatense Library and the manuscript Reg. Lat. 736 of the Vatican Library] Gemma di Domenico. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 27 (3) May-June 1959, 157-167.

The numerous works of the Flemish miniature-painter Loyset Lyedet reflect the decaying parabola of the miniature during the kingdoms of Philip the Good and Charles the Temerarious in the XV century. His artistical formation took place in Hesdin ; afterwards he went to Bruges, where the court of Bourgogne began to know him and to order from him so many works that now French, Dutch, Belgian libraries are rich in manuscripts illuminated by him. He surely used many collaborators, especially for the decorative parts ; when he worked for the court he obeyed its refined wishes : see for instance his lengthened and stiff human figures. An example of this tendency is the manuscript Reg. Lat. 736, almost unknown and appertaining to the beginning of the kingdom of Charles the Temerarious : it is one of the last works made in the shop of L. Lyedet. The codex is membranaceous, written on two columns with the "lettre bâtarde". It is decorated, beside the initial letters and some little ornaments, by three miniatures with figures, one occupying all the page and the others being smaller. All the scenes are described. On the contrary, the Casanatense manuscript no. 233 does not follow the rules established in the court of Bourgogne, and for this reason it is believed to be decorated by L. Lyedet in his youth. It is membranaceous, on two columns, with the "lettre bâtarde". It was bought by the Casanatense in 1774. As one of the big illustrations represents Jason (who is the hero of the Golden Fleece), probably the manuscript was ordered to L. Lyedet by a personage having this decoration. The codex is decorated by nine very delicate "grisailles" and two scenes occupying an entire page. Decorations are described.

**9816 Printed books to 1640**, Julian Roberts. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 517-534. References.

The most readily-used tools for bibliographical investigation are short-title and union catalogues, whose notation systems make reference to standard works a sufficient description of incunables in check-lists. An example of progress in this form is the revising of the S.T.C., to be amplified by 2,000 titles, as well as many more unrecorded issues and editions. British Museum short-title catalogues are helping to make up for the lack of continental European ones, although Italy and the Netherlands are better documented than most. Valuable work has also been done in Russia. In the specific field of incunables it has been left to libraries with important collections to issue descriptive catalogues, since the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* has failed to progress beyond volume 8. There have been important discoveries and revaluations of works from the early years of printing history, e.g. in the Constantine Missal. Textual bibliography in this period is principally concerned with dramatic literature ; and present trends derive from the methods of Pollard, McKerrow and Greg. Some problems of the transmission of Shakespeare's text are being solved by compositor analysis, although results are suggestive rather than decisive. Hinman's research (see *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 574-580) on the First Folio has revealed that extensive correction was made during the course of printing, so that copies occur with both corrected and uncorrected sheets. [The titles of many useful bibliographies are given].

- 9817 Printed books, 1640-1800**, D. G. Neill. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 537-553. References.

Books from this period are the most rewarding for the librarian to preserve and get to know. He should acquire the necessary knowledge of analytical bibliography from the works of McKerrow, Greg and Bowers, and current periodical literature. The many published author and subject bibliographies for this period are being improved and increased in number (e.g. Greg's *Bibliography of the English printed drama to the restoration, 1939-1957*, and some supplements to Wing). [These are listed very fully]. Points that need special attention include : (i) the interpretation of press-figures ; (ii) the evidence of patterns in running titles, and measures of lines of type ; (iii) identification of printers by means of ornaments, initials and factota ; (iv) irregularities in water-marks ; (v) aids to fixing dates and places of publication (e.g. dictionaries of printers, publishers and booksellers, and *The term catalogues*) ; (vi) evidence of ownership in bindings, and of binders' identities in their toolings. Librarians need to co-operate in current bibliographical work, and, for the sake of their own libraries, to keep abreast of contemporary developments.

- 9818 Twentieth-century books**, Matthew J. Bruccoli. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 566-573. References.

The methods of analytical bibliography, applied to modern books, can be used to elucidate such problems as a book's popularity, an author's revision habits, and the possibility of censorship. The bibliographer who undertakes this work needs a basic course in hand-printed books, supplemented by a grasp of the fundamentals of machine composition, plating and imposition. There is little suitable literature on the subject ; and we should benefit from some library school courses. Our careless use of terminology illustrates this need. These are some of the methods : (i) tracing worn and damaged plates, and alterations to plates, preferably using the Hinman collating machine ; (ii) finding significant variations in gutter measurement, which indicate re-imposition ; (iii) finding variations in the number of leaves to a gathering. Additional complications come in when books have been reprinted by photo-offset, or by running a monotype tape through a type-setting machine for the second time.

- 9819 A T. J. Wise collection**, Maurice P. Pariser. *Private Lib.*, 2 (6) October 1959, 86-89.

A description of the writer's collection of Wiscana, in which he has attempted to mirror the man by showing his attraction into the book world, his first steps in editing and selling books and in bibliography ; and to illustrate his decade of forgery and subsequent exposure. Some of the highlights of the collection are described in detail.

- 9820 Modern aids to bibliographical research**, David Foxon. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 574-580. References.

The most important development is the Hinman collating machine, here described fully, which enables comparison of two books simultaneously. Its chief assets are speed, accuracy and ability to show standing type. Copying processes, such as microfilm and xerocopy, are being used, but are no substitute for the book itself. Study of watermarks must be on a large scale to be useful, e.g. the projected Italian corpus of all watermarks on printed paper to 1500 ;

but ornaments, devices and woodblocks are more rewarding. The author is collecting materials for an index of 18th century printers' ornaments. Other sources of investigation are Bowyer's paper ledger in the Bodleian, the Strahan papers in the British Museum, the Oxford and Cambridge University presses and records of the Stationers' Company now available on microfilm. The revised S.T.C. will be invaluable to bibliographers of that period ; but there is a pressing need for reference tools for later years.

**9821 The repair of documents,** C. E. Welch. *Outpost*, January 1959, 19-22. References.

Practice of repairing by backing with paper or parchment in earlier times is noted. No advance in this technique until present day. Paper in contact with one of poorer quality deteriorates, the impurities being transferred from the poorer paper. Only handmade paper and good quality parchment should be used for repair work. Documents with writing on both sides are more difficult to repair. Japanese tissue is wrongly used, superseded by silk lissee. These two discoveries formed basis for traditional English method of repair, its chief exponent being Sir H. Jenkinson. Procedure of document repair today described. Where particular strength is required lamination is used ; the method is described. Alternative chemical methods of repair are discussed.

**9822 The teaching of bibliography,** Roy Stokes. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 582-591. References.

There is a need for more instruction in bibliography for university and library students, and entrants into the bookshop trade. In universities bibliography should be a basic discipline in the study of literature, to enable appreciation of recent important textual discoveries. Librarians need training in bibliography in order : (i) to select books where more than one edition of a work is available, (ii) to help scholars by cataloguing certain classes of material more fully, and (iii) to use properly good descriptive catalogues (e.g. from great bookshops) and bibliographies. More interchange of library and bookshop staffs would be welcome. Teaching of bibliography should include : (i) a clear understanding of its meaning and function ; (ii) a knowledge of printing and publishing of all periods ; (iii) a knowledge of the physical structure of the book—practical work, but not the compilation of a bibliography ; (iv) extensive reading of works by bibliographers and book-collectors ; (v) exploration among great collections, and contact with fellow practitioners ; (vi) the reading of biographies of bibliographers.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

**9823 La bibliographie en Bulgarie** [Bibliography in Bulgaria] Bulgarian Legation. *Cahiers doc.*, 12 (6-7) September 1958, 75-77.

In 1852 Ivan Chopov published a 'List of books of the Bulgarian renaissance'. In 1872 Constantin Ireecc published at Vienna a 'Bibliography of Bulgarian literature, 1806-70' containing titles of 550 books and periodicals. Publishing only began to flourish after the liberation in 1878. The main journals were *Tsarigradski vestnik*, *Dounavski-lébed*, *Bulgarski-knijitsi*. The father of bibliography was Lubène Karavélov (1835-79). In 1893 A. Théodorov-Balan pub-

lished 'Bulgarian bibliography during the period 1806-1905' still a valuable reference work containing 15,258 titles. In 1889 N. Natchov published the first special bibliography, 'Bibliographical review of our mathematical literature from its origins to 1886'. In 1897 began compulsory registration of current works and copyright deposit in the national libraries. A 'Bibliographical bulletin' appeared. This was a period of great activity without government support. V. Mikhov (1915-35) published 'Population of Turkey and Bulgaria in the 18th and 19th cents.' in 4v. and also 'Bulgaria and Bulgarian people in the eyes of foreigners' in 2 v. Professor Borov's work on bibliography appeared in 1942 during which year was established a Chair of Bibliography and Libraries in the State University of Sofia. Since 1944 activity has been on a state basis. The Bibliographical Institute 'Eline-Peline' sees to the registration of printed books. Currently appears 'Bulgarian bibliography'; M. Stoyanov has written 'Bulgarian literature of the Renaissance 1806-78'; and between now and 1963 will appear a 'Repertory of the Bulgarian book 1806-1955'. The Academy of Science has issued a series of specialist bibliographies and there are also bibliographies of all important figures in Bulgarian history.

**9824 Konferentsia po voprosam bibliografii** [Conference on bibliographic problems] Z. Fradkina. *Bibliotekar*, (5) 1959, 57-58.

400 librarians met in Moscow to discuss contemporary bibliography in USSR, how to organise specialised retrospective bibliography, the position of recommending bibliography in the bibliographic system, tasks of local bibliographies and bibliography of USSR bibliography. A centre for co-ordination of bibliography will be set up as a result of the discussions to plan and direct all bibliographic activity. A complaint was sent to the Ministry of Culture about the publishing houses refusing to publish bibliographies and the libraries being short of means to publish the bibliographies themselves. The periodical *Chto Chitat* (What to read) was criticised as having failed to provide a good recommending bibliography. Recommending bibliographies, planned to cover all scientific and technical subjects and suitable for various levels of readers, should be published by the Lenin Library, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library and special libraries. District libraries should concentrate primarily on the compilation of local bibliographies. A wish was also expressed for the establishment of a society of librarians and bibliographers. [Abstracted from a Czech translation in *Novinky knihovnické literatury*, 2 (3) 1959, 122-124].

**9825 Sostoianie i zadachi nauchno-informatsionnoj bibliografii estestvoznanija** [The present status and tasks of scientific research bibliography in the field of natural sciences] V. V. Gnutcheva. *Sovet. Bibliogr.*, (53) 1959, 3-11.

Although there are numerous information sources for the natural sciences there is no one single work that would speedily and accurately cover both retrospectively and currently scientific publications in the USSR. In reviewing the various sources, the following are cited as being most useful: *Referativnyi zhurnal* in its 13 sections with an annual total of about 300,000 abstracts. However, better coverage of Soviet scientific literature and good indexes for all the sections should be forthcoming. The All Union Library of Foreign Literature publishes acquisition bulletins of new foreign scientific monographs and periodicals, as well as, *Sistematischeskiy ukazatel' statei v inostrannyykh zhurnalah*; this publication lists about 25,000 (mostly) scientific titles annually, duplicates extensively the

*Referativnyi zhurnal* coverage, and has no annual indexes. There are numerous journals featuring abridged translations, surveys, abstracts, of foreign scientific periodicals, e.g. *Problemy sovremennoi fiziki*, *Voprosy radioi energetiki*, *Sovremennye problemy onkologii*, etc. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been issuing systematic retrospective bibliographic compilations in the field of geology, chemistry, physics, etc. There are two outstanding guides, one to the botanical literature, Lebedev, D. V. *Vvedenie v botanicheskuiu literaturu SSSR*, the other to the literature of mathematics, Lukomskaia, A. M. *Bibliograficheskie istochniki po matematike i mehanike izdannye v SSSR za 1917-1952 gg.*, but the approach in these two guides is quite different. In general, the various sources of scientific information either show much duplication in coverage, or they are inadequate, because they lack indexes, or list the titles or abstracts too late. In order to remedy these shortcomings it is recommended that bibliographies of bibliographies for the various fields of natural sciences be compiled in order to ascertain existing works and to show up lacunae to be filled. It is also suggested that the existing indexing journals issued by various libraries and regional academies be improved so that such works complement rather than duplicate the information contained in the *Referativnyi zhurnal*. Publishing annual and cumulative author and subject indexes for the various scientific journals should be undertaken, preferably through mechanized processes, and lastly, greater co-operation between the All Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information and the various libraries, academies and institutes is urged.

**9826 The tribulations of the Welsh, or, Bibliotheca Celtica (New Series), 1953-1957 : a review.** N. Roberts. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 61 (10) October 1959, 252-254.

In 1953 a new series of the *Bibliotheca Celtica*, listing books, periodical articles and reviews, was begun. Up to and including 1954 the classification scheme was based on the assumption that everything written about Wales, whether in English or Welsh, belonged to one or two broad subject groups—Language and Literature, or History. In 1955 a new principle of arrangement was introduced, separating works written in Welsh from those in other languages dealing with the same subjects. The index provides no guidance to the resultant changes. The survey of periodical literature in the *Bibliotheca Celtica* is also at fault; a random selection and examination of three well-known geological journals showed a high percentage of omissions.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

**9827 The Literature of advertising,** Vera Sladek. *Lib. World*, 61 (709) July 1959, 12-14.

Advertising is a complex business, employing many professions and skills, and although it has become a widely discussed topic within recent years, not very much is generally known about it. The purpose of this article is to provide a short review of some of the most important works in this field. Those discussed include historical and sociological accounts, and books dealing with various aspects of the subject, e.g. the organisation of an advertising business, marketing, market research, motivation research, advertising media, copywriting and art, and public relations—as well as a number of periodicals and more general reference works.

- 9828 A subject guide to agricultural literature,** Floyd E. Orton. *Q. Bull. IAALD*, 4 (4) October 1959, 205-210.

An experimental index to the subject indexes provided by abstracting and indexing services covering agricultural literature has been compiled. The problems to be solved in the compilation of this index are discussed. The different abstracting and indexing services use a variety of subject headings—some being direct entries, others grouped under broader subjects—and a variety of renderings for the same term. These have been sought out and gathered together, without major alteration, in such a way that the searcher may see the coverage of a subject in which he is interested. Under each original term the name of the abstracting and indexing services using that term is given. A specimen page of entries is shown. If this index proves to be useful for a better display of the literature of agriculture, it may be worthy of application to the larger fields of pure and applied science.

- 9829 Recent foreign books on the graphic arts, bibliography, and library science,** Lawrence S. Thompson. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 20 (3) May 1959, 247-251; 20 (5) September 1959, 412-415.

Briefly annotated lists of a total of 25 items published in the years 1955-1959.

- 9830 Publishing activities of the Economic Planning Agency, Japan,** Hideo Ishii. *Indo-Pacific Exchange News*, (3) June 1959, 5-7.

Describes the publications of the Economic Planning Agency, being economic and statistical surveys, available in English and Japanese.

- 9831 Historical periodicals in Britain and the U.S.,** E. Wright. *Lib. Rev.*, (130) Summer 1959, 106-110.

A general review of historical periodicals, dealing first with those journals which carry articles of a professional standard for the general reader. The main part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of English and American professional periodicals, beginning with the *English Historical Review* and the *American Historical Review* respectively. Many periodicals are mentioned, and the characteristics of each touched upon briefly.

- 9832 Kohó- és gépipari dokumentációs kiadványok. II. Hazai időszaki kiadványok** [Metallurgical and engineering publications. Domestic periodical publications] Pál Györe. *Műsz. Könyvtár. Tájékozt.*, 6 (1) 1959, 14-25.

Seventy-three Hungarian sources of technical information are listed. Arrangement is by broad subject fields : (i) Physics, Chemistry, (ii) Technology, (iii) Metallurgy, (iv) Machine building, (v) Economy and industrial planning. Titles only are indicated of the abstracting and indexing journals, the periodically published lists of translations, patents and union lists of journals. *Műszaki lapszemle*, a Hungarian abstracting journal but concerning non-Hungarian scientific articles is cited twelve times.

- 9833 Czech music literature since World War II,** Zdenek Vyborny. *Notes*, 16 (4) September 1959, 539-546.

An annotated bibliography of music literature published in Czechoslovakia.

**9834 British periodicals of the Victorian age:** bibliographies and indexes, Walter E. Houghton. *Lib. Trends*, 7 (4) April 1959, 554-565. References.

The Victorian age, an age that doubted and needed security, an age of religious, social and educational change, was also the age of the magazine and review, which supplied the middle class especially with the culture and ready-made opinions that they felt they needed. A knowledge of the periodical literature of the time is essential to the student of Victorian ideas. Lists of the periodicals, e.g. Gregory, BUCOP, the *Tercentenary handlist*, and the special sections in vol. 3 of the *Cambridge bibliography of English literature*, supply most of the scholar's needs; but other bibliographical equipment is not of the same standard of completeness. There are, for example, no satisfactory critical lists of books and articles about periodicals; and the only index that covers the whole period is Poole, which has some shortcomings, e.g. (i) it is a subject index only; (ii) owing to the common practice of anonymous writing, only 5% of the authors' names are quoted; (iii) few book reviews are indexed. The *Wellesley index to Victorian periodicals*, now being prepared in Wellesley College library, is intended to remedy these defects, but for quarterlies and monthlies only. It is to be complete by 1967.

**9835 Photographic literature, 1946-1959,** Percy W. Harris. *Brit. Bk. News*, (230) October 1959, 641-646; (231) November 1959, 703-710.

Continuing an article in *British Book News* (March 1947) on photographic literature from 1939 to 1945, Mr. Harris gives a year-by-year survey of the most important books in the field, including new and revised editions, published in Great Britain.

**9836 A check list on the organization of picture collections,** Romana Javitz. *Spec. Libs.*, 50 (6) July-August 1959, 252-254.

A briefly annotated list, originally published in *Picturescope*, 5 (4), of 24 English language items found to be of practical guidance. Entries are in four subject groups: (i) general picture collections; (ii) photographic picture collections; (iii) pictorial card indices; and (iv) history of picture collections. Government archives and art history files are not included.

**9837 Guide to report literature,** Daniel R. Pfoutz. *Lib. J.*, 84 (19) November 1 1959, 3363-3366.

Research reports containing information discovered by government financial projects amount in USA to about 100,000 annually. The main producers of these reports are indicated, and bibliographic guides are described. (i) The Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA) reports are only available subject to security clearance, and the user must require them for a military project. (ii) Office of Technical Services (OTS) issues "PB" reports, carrying numbers assigned by OTS as well as those allotted by the originating body, which may be one of many U.S. government research organisations. There is an index which interprets abbreviations for series and issuing agencies, and a numerical index referring to the monthly *U.S. Government Research Reports*, which are in classified order with indexes, each issue describing 350-400 reports. "PB" reports are obtainable from OTS, microfilms and photocopies from LC. OTS also provides depository libraries with translations and abstracts

of Russian technical literature prepared by government agencies, currently abstracted from 125 journals, a fortnightly *Scientific Information Report* and complete translations of books and journals, totalling 10,000 translations and 50,000 abstracts annually. A guide to this is the fortnightly *Technical Translations*, a subject list with indexes, sources for obtaining translations, book reviews and translations in progress. (iii) Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC). Research carried out is summarised in the McGraw-Hill *National Nuclear Energy series*. USAEC issues the *Industrial Atom series*, dealing with applications of atomic energy, and intended for executives. *Nuclear Science Abstracts* is the key to unrestricted USAEC literature, and includes 24,000 abstracts annually. USAEC's Technical Information Service has compiled annotated bibliographies, listed in *Unclassified bibliographies*. Locations and sources of USAEC material in *Nuclear Science Abstracts* appear in *The availability listing of USAEC reports*, June 1958. Some libraries are depositories for restricted information, which has its own abstracts, *Confidential* and *Secret Reports for civilian applications*.

#### THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

- 9838 Homage to Bodoni.** *British Printer*, 72 (9) September 1959, 131-136.  
Illus.

Bodoni (1740-1813) is a well-known figure in the history of typography. This article summarises his achievements. The text is in English and Italian. Bodoni devoted his lifetime to a quest for perfection, and was surprisingly successful. He was one of the last type designers to cut his own punches. The designs he invented brought the roman and italic alphabets to their logical outcome from their calligraphic origins. Bodoni's life can be divided up into two periods. The first, when he was still experimenting with his ideas and was considerably under the influence of Fournier. The second, when he began to launch his own designs into the world. His name will always be associated with the Duke of Parma, who gave him a free hand with his Court Press. The lasting success of his designs can be gauged by the numbers of them available today.

- 9839 The Private press,** Thomas Rae. *Books*, (324) July-August 1959, 118-122.

The private presses of the 16th-18th cents. owed their existence to wealthy patrons who preferred fine printing to commercial success. The private printer of today is not concerned with personal gain but with craftsmanship. The 200-odd presses fall into five groups : (i) publishing ; (ii) teaching ; (iii) experimental ; (iv) printing ; (v) clandestine. The more important ones are concerned with typographical experiment and bibliography. Four presses are devoted to bibliography : Oxford University ; University College, London ; Water Lane Press, Cambridge ; Redpath Press, McGill University, Montreal. Here students can print in the styles and techniques of the originals in order to understand bibliographical problems. The most popular is (i), issuing limited editions which contain few typographical innovations but a diversity of illustrative techniques.

- 9840 Book production in Ireland,** Colm O'Lochlainn. *Book design and production*, 2 (3) 1959, 38-41. Illus.

Book design in Ireland today is considerably better than thirty years ago. Good Monotype faces are now the rule, and featherweight paper unusual. The casing of books is also more varied. Firms doing high class work include, M. H. Gill & Son, the Talbot Press, Browe & Nolan, Hodges Figgis, the Dundalgan Press of Dundalk, and Kerryman Ltd. of Tralee. The Private Press movement is not dead, good work being done by the Dolmen Press. Works produced by the firms listed above are commented upon, but the article virtually excludes both religious and educational books.

- 9841 Introduzione. Il libro romano del settecento. La stampa e la legatura** [Introduction. The Roman books of 18th century. Printing and binding] Panfilia Orzi Smeriglio. Accademia nazionale dei Lincei. *Il libro romano del settecento . . .*, Roma, 1959, 7-23.

The text of this introduction to a catalogue of an exhibition of books and periodicals, which was open in the months of November and December 1959 in the Lincei Academy in Rome, was written by the Head of the Library of the Academy. The exhibition was a complement to a preceding Roman one dedicated to the life in the 18th century in the town. The Corsini collection was one of the few which remained homogeneous from the 18th century : of its 2,000 publications, about 200 were exhibited, as particularly remarkable either for their printing or for their bindings. Information is given about the Roman press of the period.

- 9842 Two gentlemen from Indiana,** David Magee. *Calif. Lib.*, 20 (4) October 1959, 238-243.

An account of the Grabhorn Press in San Francisco. For nearly fifty years Edwin and Robert Grabhorn have been exponents of fine printing. In 1928 they produced *The voyage and travaile of Sir John Maundevile* set in Koch Bibel Gotisch with hand-illuminated initials by Valenti Angelo and thought by many to be their best work. Other notable productions have been *The fables of Aesop* and *Leaves of grass*, and series of volumes of scarce Americana.

- 9843 Printing for the blind,** Una Millett. *British Printer*, 72 (10) October 1959, 82-89. Illus.

Surveys the history of printing for the blind, and examines the various ways now being used to this end. Isolated attempts were made to find ways to enable the blind to read as long ago as the 16th century. These usually took the form of large engraved roman letters. Embossed books were the next stage, being used by Valatin Huey at the school for the blind in Paris in 1774. Louis Braille who was later a pupil at this school sought an improved form of communication, and invented his system of six embossed dots, arranged in domino fashion, and making possible up to 63 combinations. The Moon system, an English invention, is the other main system in use today. Its nine curved characters, turned in various positions, being simple to learn and therefore suitable for those people unable to master Braille. Printing of Braille literature is now fairly mechanised, but the number of copies of an edition required is always so small that economic help is necessary. A cheaper technique, for editions of only a few copies, is available, using plastic sheets. A single copy of a book can be made on a Braille typewriter.

- 9844 Painted in oils ; the life's work of George Baxter.** *British Printer*, 72 (11) November 1959, 115-119. Illus.

George Baxter (1804-1869) came of printing stock, but he was to become artist and engraver as well as printer. The new way he invented of producing colour prints, including effective copies of oil paintings, meant that for the first time people could buy reproductions of the Masters at a price they could afford. His methods were copied by many rivals but about twenty years after his death they ceased to be used and have never been revived. They included engraving the original subject on to a steel plate in reverse, and then forming a key plate from the pulls. The dozen or so blocks, one for each colour, were then made. The engravings were printed on hand machines, Baxter being afraid that automatic machines would make perfect registration of the colours impossible. The registration of Baxter's prints is masterly, as is the use of transparent and semi-transparent inks to achieve added effects.

- 9845 Electronics in the printing industry.** H. W. Cox. *Printing Technology*, 3 (1) September 1959, 29-39. Illus.

This article does not describe processes in detail, but "reviews past achievements, present work and future hopes". The industry is examined section by section. The section most influenced by electronic processes is that dealing with illustration. Electronic scanning and engraving machines, for example, are commonly used now in half-tone work. The text composition side of the trade has been slower in feeling the effects of electronic developments but some have been incorporated in the various photo-composing machines. Some accessories used on presses also incorporate electronic devices. It is suggested that the effect of electrostatic printing, such as Xerography, on the printing trade, will eventually become considerable.

#### AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

- 9846 Mechanics of editorial work,** Inglis Bell. *ALA Lib. Per. Round Table Newslet.*, 6 (2) [1959] 4-6.

An organisation must first decide what is to be the policy of publication. Many state library association publications have three main categories of material : (i) official information ; (ii) staff and library news ; (iii) scholarly articles. Local material has precedence over national and international matters, but caution must be taken to see that the journal does not degenerate due to repetition or too much chatty news. Problems of editing cover : (i) changeover of editors. A new editor should train along with the resigning editor for some time. Alternatively, an editorial committee may be appointed. (ii) Articles by persons of repute and a high standard for selection of articles will gain respect for the periodical. Articles should be discussed with intending authors and a reserve built up. (iii) Firmness and boldness in rejection are essential. (iv) Every effort should be made to find a good typographer who can attend to format and design and allow the editor to attend to his own work.

**9847 The proud story of Blackie & Son,** M. Seton-Karr. *Books*, (326) November-December 1959, 211-214.

The House of Blackie was founded by John Blackie in 1809 and is still a family affair. It was first concerned with the 'numbers trade', i.e. books produced in parts or sections for subscription, thereby enabling poor people to obtain books. The firm has always concentrated on serious works : religious, educational, technical, poetic and historical. The Education Acts of 1870, 1872 stimulated the demand for school books, whilst the establishment of Elementary schools led to a demand for juvenile literature and 'reward' books(prizes). G. A. Henty was one of their most successful authors. Books for young children in the 1880's and 1890's sold for a few pence. Those of the early 20th cent. were often illustrated by well-known artists, e.g. Walter Crane. Stories for girls received a fillip by a new author, Angela Brazil, the finest exponent of the girls' school story. J. A. Blackie invented The Children's Annual, first published, Christmas 1903, the prototype of many similar publications.

**9848 Ready-made books for tailor-made needs,** Russell G. Davis and Brent Ashabranner. *Lib. J.*, 84 (20) November 15 1959, 3595-3598. Photos.

Books cannot be produced for individual readers, but must be aimed at the average reader or a loosely defined group. In underdeveloped countries the situation is even worse, books being translated into local languages, or created by untrained local people, and children's books are unsuitable in format, language and content. Local prejudices have to be overcome to ensure that well-designed books are produced. Language control can be overdone, but its principles are sound, though unrecognised in backward countries. Accurate language research is the key to improvements in the language of books. Often literary themes are imported from other cultures when the developing country has a rich oral tradition and folk material which could be adapted for use. The target for many developing countries is an understanding of western technology, but there must always be a bridge from local values or beliefs, and book production in technical subjects must be developed carefully, so that advanced technical works are not translated until all the basic terms and concepts have been adequately expressed in the language. A programme for book production in new countries must be founded on research into the form, language and content appropriate for books in that country.

**9849 Do publishers underestimate the library market ?** *Lib. J.*, 84 (15) September 1 1959, 2444-2445.

It is suggested that library purchasing power in America has outstripped sales of the kind of books libraries buy, and that as a result libraries and publishers should reconsider their relationship and responsibilities. In particular, publishers could bind juvenile books with the library market in mind, and libraries could be more adventurous in their purchase of first novels. Estimates of publishers' sales and library purchases of several categories of books are tabulated.

**9850 Microtexts as a media for publication.** *Bookseller*, (2813) November 21 1959, 998-1000.

Report of a symposium held at the Hatfield Technical College to illustrate the importance of microtexts. The publishing of American doctoral theses was described, and the problems such a scheme might have in this country were explained. The existing publishing programmes of microcard and micro-fiche were outlined, in relation to the future development of these media.

- 9851 Books will become more important.** E. Hargreaves. *Lib. Rev.*, (128), Winter 1958, 519-523.

An examination of the influence of television on reading and the reasons why people are returning to books. The author feels that more authors are required to meet the increasing demand for reading matter, and advocates that by way of encouragement a penny should be paid to the writer each time one of his books is borrowed from a library. The Library Association is suggested as the body to administer the scheme.

- 9852 Vastaako nuorisonkirjallisuus tämän hetken tarpeita** [Does young people's literature meet present-day requirements ?] Soile Kaukovalta. *Kirjastolehti*, 52 (8) October 1959, 201-205.

Boys' literature often seems frozen in the pattern formed by Mark Twain. Original variations and lively narrative style are unfortunately infrequent, and the comic supersedes humour. The adventures have seemingly changed to keep abreast with the times : Robinsonades are supplanted by science fiction, but the inner themes are unchanged : adventures, idealization of war, ecstasy of fight. Among girls' books the domestic story type is traditional. Two Finnish authors, Anni Swan and Mary Marck (Kersti Bergroth) have become classics. In a later stage girls find the novels of the Brontë sisters and Jane Austen enchanting, but novels with modern, e.g. factory, surroundings are absent. There is certainly a large number of translated books which describe various occupations from air hostess to beauty queen. These books have some social but very little literary value. Boys who have grown out of the typical boys' book stage are without special literature and have to read adult novels and non-fiction, war memoirs, etc. Matti Hälli's *Jääät lähtevät* ("Ice is breaking up") is a solitary exception. In recent years some delightfully good novels have been published for girls approaching womanhood, authors Kirsti Heporauta, Eila Pennanen and Kaija Pakkanen are mentioned.

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#### CORRECTION

LSA 9210—The abstract incorrectly conveys the impression that the theory propounded is the work of K. F. Leidecker, whereas it is the result of extensive research by the author, E. E. Graziano.





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